INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 55 BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 5 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

M. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
10 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†	..	10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$	..	7,552
24 ,,	RANPURA	..	16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡	..	20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI	..	16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@	..	10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx	..	20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA	..	16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*	..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA* ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA	..	11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *	..	10 986
16 ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA	..	10,94
7 July	RANPURA*	..	16,601
14 ,,	MOREA	..	10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	..	16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	CHINA	..	7,952

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,888

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
11th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†S. S. KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	†S. S. ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
26th April.	†S. S. MIRZAPORE	Straits China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA .. at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
5th Mar.	VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
7th ,,	BANKURA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.
21st ,,	xELLORA	..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 Feb.	7 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	26 ,,	10 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	13 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

卐

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

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Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

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Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
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Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS: Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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MIRAJ

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They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

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LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the client tele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.
Tel. No. [illegible]

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71 00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

M. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929. applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) LECTURER on MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem. Qualifications—Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

(2) LECTURER on BIOLOGY with Chemistry as an additional subject. Pay Rs. 250 per mensem.

Qualifications—an M.Sc. of an Indian University.

(3) DEMONSTRATOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY.

(4) ASSISTANT to Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics.

(5) ASSISTANT to Professor of Surgery.

(6 ASSISTANT to Professor of Anatomy.

Qualifications for (3), (4), (5) and (6) Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Pay—Grade pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 50-125) plus special allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications should be received up to 31st March, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29993

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications for the post of Professor of Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Breeding are invited.

Pay—According to the scale to be fixed for the Bihar and Orissa New Provincial Veterinary Service, Class I. Initial pay to be about Rs. 350 per month. Five years' contract in the first instance, with privilege of Special Provident Fund, and prospect of permanent appointment to the above service, if satisfactory.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. Candidates to produce certificate of proficiency and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take a course at the Institute of Animal Breeding, Edinburgh, as State Scholar.

Applications will be received up to 31st March 1928. For further particulars apply to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29994

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR and ORISSA having decided to open the above College in July, 1929, applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and Obstetrics.

(2) PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Pay—Rs. 250-20-550-20-750 with a scale of Rs. 300-25-350-20-750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years' contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident Fund. No pension.

Qualification—M.R.C.V.S. or graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

Selected candidates will be required to take courses at selected colleges. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1928 and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, the 18th February, 1928.

29995

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will drive in a carriage with escort from the Secretariat to the Esplanade Maidan on the evening of MONDAY, the 5th instant, the following roads and areas will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 5-10 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned to the Secretariat:—

MAYO ROAD North of the Secretariat,

JUNCTION OF CHURCHGATE STREET and MAYO ROAD,

ESPLANADE ROAD from its junction with Mayo Road to Dhobi Talao.

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.

30065

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1927.
2. To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To elect two Auditors for 1928.

And to consider such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 1st March, 1928.

30038

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Association (Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Fort) at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1928, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Committee's Report for the year 1927.
2. To consider and, if approved by the requisite majority, to adopt a Resolution rescinding the following Resolution which was passed at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association held 8th September, 1920:—
   "That no member shall work on two shifts and if any member shall do so, such member shall render himself liable for expulsion in accordance with the provisions of Rule 91 of the Association's Rules".
3. To appoint Auditors of the Association's accounts for the current year and to fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee.
J. P. WADIA,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 1st March, 1928.

30049

WANTED.

A GRADUATE, possessing a training degree and well versed in Gujarati, for the post of Supervisor of Municipal Gujarati Boys' Schools. Previous experience in teaching and inspecting line will be preferred.

Salary Rs. 125—15—230, plus Rs. 35 allowance if Motor Cycle is maintained or Rs. 10 in case of a push cycle. The post is pensionable and governed by Municipal Rules.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned before 31st March, 1928.

For further particulars apply to the Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board.

SHEWARAM DEWANMAL,
Chairman,
School Board,
Karachi Municipality.

30046

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER REMOVED FROM VEHICLES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the breaking up of old wagons, carriages and brake-vans and purchase of timber removed therefrom, from the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and at Jhansi Shops during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1928.

2. The prescribed form of tender, giving particulars and the conditions on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of scrap timber." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
29th February, 1928.

30048

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Lubricating Oils, Grease, Cylinders and Engine Oils, Petrol, etc., as required by the Municipality during the year 1928-29 are invited so as to reach the U|S on or before the 16th March, 1928, before 4 p.m.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as deposit without which no tender will be considered.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKKAR,
Chief Officer.
Surat, 2-3-1928.

30066

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS.

The AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the manufacture of points and crossings for 100 lbs. B. H. section rails. Rails will be supplied by the manufacturers. Alternative rates may be tendered for points and crossings made from rails of toughened plow, Chrome or other steel.

2. The approximate weight of the points and crossings to be manufactured is 416 tons.

3. The prescribed tender form with schedule of quantities drawings and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 20 per each set which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the manufacture of points and crossings."

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 25th April, 1928.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSEL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay 1st March, 1928.

30053

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Insurance Companies for insuring Municipal Buildings, which should reach the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928. Those who desire to tender should have the properties thoroughly inspected by their Agents before tendering so that there may be no necessity for putting in unnecessary warranties. Tenders should be according to present location uses and condition of the Buildings. Statement of the Buildings can be had from the Store Keeper. The percentage of discount should be clearly stated. No confidential preservation of such rates can be promised.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, 2nd March, 1928.

30068.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1928.

RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for all classes of Passengers from Bombay to stations north of Palghar during the Easter Holidays. First and Second class concession rates return tickets will also be available from any station on the line to any station fifty miles apart. For further particulars refer to Posters exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1928.

3060.

FOR SALE.

TWO TANGYES make Steam Pumping Plant in a good working order, capable of delivering 35 to 36,000 gallons of water per hour, including two "Daniel Adamsons" make Cornish boilers 5' x 18' with a working pressure of 125 Lbs. Write for further particulars to the PRESIDENT, Cambay Municipality.

30047

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1376 of 1927.

BHIMAJI KAPURCHAND, a Firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
HANSRAJ PREMJI and others ..... Defendants.

To,
SAKARCHAND HANSRAJ, Esquire,
The 2nd Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover Rs. 26.974-5-0 and interest and costs. The Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1928, for hearing and final disposal.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1928.
THAKOREDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

30064

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 207 of 1920.

VAKHATCHAND LILADHAR ..... Plaintiff
vs.
MOTICHAND JETHABHAI, a Firm ..... Defendants
and
DHIRAJLAL VAJESHANKER DAPHTARY .... Assignee of Decree.

To,
VAKHATCHAND LILADHAR, the Plaintiff abovenamed.
and
MOTILAL JETHABHAI, a Firm, the Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, r. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 9th day of March, 1928, at 11 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have, but not otherwise) why the decree passed in the above suit on the 24th day of February, 1920, in favour of the Plaintiff and by him transferred to the Assignee herein should not be executed by the said transferee against you, the said Defendants.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

This 3rd day of March, 1928.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignee.

30062

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAMCHANDRA SHAMRAO NAYAK, GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA and BALCRISHNA G. RANE, the surviving trustees of the Deed of Trust dated 7th October, 1923, and made between PIROZBAI, widow of Dr. S. B. Nayak, and Ramchandra Shamrao Nayak of the one part and the said Pirozbai, widow of Dr. S. B. Nayak, Ramchandra Shamrao Nayak, Girdharlal Harilal Mehta and Balcrishna G. Rane of the other part, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office atMedows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without any reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street bearing C Ward Nos. 4267 and 4268 and Street Nos. 339 and 341, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabout, and bearing Collector's Old No. 59, New No. 552, Old Survey Nos. 411 and 414 and New Survey No. 270 and Cadastral Survey No. 2084 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on the East by Zaoba's Oart or Ranbil belonging to Narayen Zaoba, on the West by Public Road called Girgaum Road, on the North by the property of Bapuji Narayen and others and on the South by the property of the late Nanu Narayen Kothare.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1928.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30061

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. B. N. LANG, the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, an adjudged Insolvent has, with the consent of the Imperial Bank of India, the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, exchange charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, succession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 27-29, Military Square Lane. Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the Collector of Bombay and the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 942 square yards or thereabouts according to old deeds and 943 square yards according to Cadastral Survey being Plot No. 54 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust situate, lying and being at the junction of Jakeria Masjid Street, Sandhurst Road and Tandel Street, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North by Sandhurst Road on the East by Tandel Street, on the South by the property now or lately in the tenure or occupation of Alli Khan Fatehkhan and Haji Mahomed Ismail, respectively and on the West by Jakeria Masjid Road together with a building consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Imperial Bank of India and which said premises bear New Survey Nos. 3090 and 3091, Cadastral Survey No. 1469, Mandvi Division and are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2707 (1) to 2709-10-11 and 2821 to 23, Old Street Nos. 587-611, odd numbers inclusive and 84 to 98 even numbers inclusive and New Street Nos. 243 to 257 and 2 to 14.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1928.
MANCHERSHA & NARMADA-SHANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30063.

AMUSEMENTS

AN INTERESTING TOPICAL OF THE BOMBAY BIG PARADE HELD TO-DAY WILL BE SCREENED TO-MORROW AT

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
BRITAIN'S POPULAR STAR
MATHESON LANG
in
THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

ALSO
A Unique Topical of the Big Races run on Saturday, 25th February.

THE LATEST PATHE SUPER-GAZETTE.
MATINEE on TUESDAY at 4 P.M.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
THE RECORD SMASHING MOTION PICTURE EPIC
THE BIG PARADE
with two big Stars
JOHN GILBERT
AND
RENEE ADOREE.
Unanimously acclaimed as the Mightiest of all Screen Masterpieces.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy Star::—
EDDIE CANTOR
The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—
KID BOOTS.
Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—
BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA
(AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.)
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FLAPPERS!—
See Yourself as others see You.
PARENTS!—
Are you the fools your children call you.
SEE
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.
See the modern jazz-mad girl at her dizziest pace. See the riotous revels, the mid-night bathing party. See Gloria's flashiest love-drama. With Theodore Roberts in the cast.
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
STEP LIVELY

SHRI SHARDA FILM'S
Miracle of the Screen
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
Powerful and Peppy Life, Love, Romance —Magic Stunts—a Story as new as to-day
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
DAILY at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Looking for Work or Workers.

In either case an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle" will tell everybody in Bombay about it.

"Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are BEST because they are seen by almost everybody in Bombay, who would be interested in your offer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R688

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,'

Ahe Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SOLICITOR ASSISTANT in Attorney's office. Apply stating qualifications and experience. Box No. 2112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R759

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R760

WANTED—Superintendent of Police Banswara State. No unqualified and untrained man need apply. Final date for application 15th March 1928. Terms required to be mentioned in the application to be addressed to the Diwan, Banswara (Rajputana).

A 30069

WANTED—CANDIDATES for M.D., D.Sc., Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Examinations, before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 25, MADRAS.

A R748

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUNATICS admitted in a high class sea-side home. All communities. See BHATHENA personally on 1st and 2nd March. Railway Hotel, Bombay.

R761

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony Lure of Love. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.

L R750

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Second-hand seven seater, WOLSLEY MOTOR CAR in perfect running order. For particulars write Box No. 2111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

JA. R754

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1928, at 10.30 a.m. at "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, next to the Municipal Commissioner's Bungalow;

Property of J. MERCER, Esq., Government Consulting Architect Engineer and others;

Messrs BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction very valuable made to order furniture of the latest design, rich glass and porcelain ware by Treacher, Elkington and other best make plated ware, carpets, water colours and engravings sweet toned piano and Phonograph. English ice box, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, roll top writing tables, book cases, blackwood open carved furniture, dining table and chairs, side boards, teapoys, brass ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stand, Garden benches and tables, old China bath tubs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

New Play! "VIDHILIKHIT" will be staged very shortly.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

Tues. 6th March '28 at 3 P. M. (Specially on account of Holiday)

Wed. 7th March '28 at 8-30 P. M. SANSHAYA KALLOL MUKNAVAK

at the NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (Grant Road)

Mr. Gampatrao Bodas, the celebrated actor who has joined the Company will appear in his various Popular Parts.

Booking is open at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m. daily.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

QUIET AND IRREGULAR—NEW ORLEANS SELLING—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 6 TO 16 POINTS LOWER.

New York, March 2.

The New York futures market ruled quiet and irregular for the whole day with small changes in the prices. Later on prices ruled easy on New Orleans selling and long liquidation. A slight rally took place at the close. Near months ruled relatively steady and closed 6 points lower with good trade demand but distant deliveries declined 16 points. Spot prices closed 5 points. lower to 18.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 15 points. Spot prices declined 6 points to 18.33c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 2.

Previous close	18.51		
10 A.M.	18.50	+01	Opening.
10.59 A.M.	18.52	+01	Highest.
11 A.M.	18.51	—	
12 Noon	18.47	—04	
2-57 P.M.	18.39	—12	Lowest.
3 P.M.	18-43	—08	Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

REUTER:—"Market quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly declined on New Orleans selling and liquidation."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 2-3-28 1927-28 7026000, 1926-27 10966000.

Exports Yesterday 2-3-28 1927-28 10000, 1926-27 29000.

Exports to date 2-3-28 1927-28 5073000, 1926-27 7790000.

Stock at Ports 24-2-28 1927-28 2173000, 1926-27 2783000.

Stock Interior Towns 24-2-28 1927-28 1023000, 1926-27 1279000.

Stock Liverpool 24-2-28 1927-28 845000, 1926-27 1313000.

Visible Supply 2-3-28 1927-28 5046000, 1926-27 6766000.

Quantity in Sight 2-3-28 1927-28 11810000, 1926-27 15892000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 3.

May	18.40 —.16
July	18.27 —.16
October	17.90 —.13
December	17.85 —.11
January	17.78 —.16
Middling Spot	18.70 —.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 3.

May	18.03 —.09
July	17.92 —.08
Middling Spot	18.26 —.07

NEW YORK

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.65
July	18.51
October	18.16
New York, Noon Call.	
May	18.61
July	18.47
October	18.41
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
May	18.24
July	18.14
October	17.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 3.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 10,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000

Day's Exports to the Continent 32,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, March 3.

To-day's Rate.

Demand Bills 487.43

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mach 3.

To-day's Price.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 16-7/8

LINSEED.

London, March 3

Continent Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £17-10-0 Mar.Apr Sellers.

Do. do. £17-5-0 Apl./May Sellers.

Linsed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton Unchanged

Linseed, Bombay £17-12-6 Mar./Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 3

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 27/9 Mar./Apl. Sellers.

Do. do. 28/10-1/2 May/Aug. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—NARROW MARKET—FUTURES 4 POINTS HIGHER TO UNCHANGED—EGYPTIAN MARKET STRONG.

Liverpool, March 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points but improved on good spot demand. The market was narrow with a limited business and prices closed at a rise of 4 points for near months and unchanged for distant deliveries. Spot Sales figured 10,000 Bales and prices of middling cotton improved 9 points to 10.63d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed unchanged to 2 points higher. There was good demand for Egyptian Cotton and the market closed strong at a rise of 40 to 12 points rise.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Springman & Co:—"(Cable from Alexandria) Steady buying by trade, undertone is good."

(Liverpool Cables) "Our market steady and shade higher, official forecast indicates no special change. We have no very decided openion, but are rather against the market."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"(New York Cables) Memphis reports big weevil survival". "Market sustained by trade demand for near months prompted by prompt stoppage March tender reports shipments out of local stock would hesitate to follow advance. Securities firm."

Reiss Bros.:—"Manchester reports healthy, volume of inquiry in China. For East which is likely to develop good turnover."

Weld and Co.:—"Belt:—Midnight and day-light no precipitation, cool night, rains badly needed in Western Texas."

With regard to the prospective crop this year, the following extract from our Liverpool friends' letter dated 15th. February will be interesting:—

"We note that the "Garsite Cotton Service" estimate the yield this coming year, if equal to a 10 years' average to be 13,800,000 Bales, if 5 per cent increase in acreage, 14,500,000 Bales if 10 per cent increase in acreage, and 15,200,000 Bales if 15 per cent.

Thus with the prospect of a carry-over under 5 millions, and continued increase in the consumption of Americans a large crop is necessary; and even if a 15 million bale crop the ultimately the result. much higher prices during the "Weather months" would be inevitable. If prices remain steadier around current level, it is believed Southern holders will be able to dispose of their stocks.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	9.94	9.92—.10
April		9.85—.10
May	9.86	9.83—.10
June		9.77—.10
July	9.77	9.74—.10
August		9.65—.11
September		9.54—.11
October	9.50	9.46—.11
November		9.41—.11
December		9.42—.11
January	9.45	9.40—.11
February		9.39—.11
March		9.38—.11
Middling Spot		10.54— 09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 3.

Scinde Fully Good	7.75 —.10
Scinde Fine	7.95 —.10
Scinde Superfine	8.15 —.10
Bengal Good	7.55 —.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.75 —.10
Bengal Fine	7.95 —.10
Oomra Good	8.20 —.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.45 —.10
Oomra Fine	8.70 —.10
Broach Fully Good	9.20 —.10
Broach Fine	9.45 —.10
Broach Superfine	9.70 —.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 3.

March	18.02 —.16
April	17.93 —.14
May	17.89 —.14
June	17.89 —.14
July	17.92 —.14
August	17.92 —.14
September	17.91 —.14
October	18.05 —.10
November	18.00 —.10
December	17.97 —.10
January	17.90 —.10
February	17.90 —.10
March	17.90 —.10
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.65 —.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 3.

To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay £8-15-0 Mar./Apr. Buyers.

Castor seed, Bombay £17-7.6 Mar./Apl. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £18-5.0 Mar./Apl.

BOMBAY.

OPTION DEALERS LIQUIDATED—SMALL BUSINESS—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York futures, the local market opened for Broach a.m. delivery at Rs. 364/- and improved to Rs. 364/8 on scattered buying. At this level considerable liquidation by option dealers and scattered selling depressed prices to Rs. 36 1/2. Later on Liverpool opener being Steady prices ruled steady and quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.M.	362
F.G.M.G. Broach J.A.	364
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar.	302
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	303
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	330.8.
Fine M.G. Oomra May	331.8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 3.

The forward market opened at Rs. 361|12 and fluctuated between Rs. 361|8 and Rs. 362|8 on small business. Liverpool closed easy at a decline of 10 points. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

The local forward market will relain open between 12 and 3 p.m. on Monday.

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 362.

F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 364|4.

F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. 303|8.

F. G. M. G. Bengal May 304.

Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 332|8.

Fine M. G. Oomra May 333|4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3.

March	216.00 plus 0.40
June	222.20 plus 1.50
September	225.30 plus 1.10

DAILY ROOM RATE

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

Ready Cotton Market closed on Monday and Tuesday for Hindu Holiday.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 3.

200 Toyomankwa, Akola, 324.

300 Toyomankwa, Khamgaon, 330.

100 Forbes & Co., Jaora, 325.

200 Japan T. & Co., Darwah, 346|350.

100 Tata Mill, Indore, 330.

100 Tata Mill, Sailu, 332.

100 Jetha Devji, Muhuva, 290.

100 J. A. Bigbi, Malkapur, 322.

100 Vardhman Bros., Jullunder, 298.

200 A. Damodar & Co., Malkapur, 320.

100 N. Rajaram, Amalner, 301.

100 L. K. Vasanjee, Shegaon, 335.

200 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Bengal, 300|302.

100 Bombay & Co., Amraoti, 342.

BROACH COTTON MARKET.

Broach, Mar. 2.

Quotations local weight:—

Broach	Rs. 414
Miyagaon	Rs. 409/10
Chamargaon	Rs. 413
Amod	Rs. 411
Palej	Rs. 412
Jambusar	Rs. 410

TO-DAY'S PURCHASES.

500 Bales Palej at Rs. 411 Ralli Bros.

400 Bales Amod at Rs. 411 Japan Cotton

300 Bales Broach at Rs. 415 Japan Cotton

WEATHER.

Cool nights and dew in morning improving staple. Plants healthy and flourishing.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 2.

Chartered Bank of India A.&C. £21-3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered). £133-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £54.

Eastern Bank £7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89.

Conversion Loan £76.1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102-1/8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-3/8.

Consols £55-1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101.7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 3.

To-day's Price.

Spot	... 26.3/16
Forward	... 26.1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1|4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f., Calcutta.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 14|3.

Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|4-1|2.

c. & f., Bombay.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4.

c. & f., Karachi.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4-3|4.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, March 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	21	7	9
Falguna	21	7	3
Chaitra	21	7	9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	3
National City	21	9	9

SILVER.

Ready	59	9	0
London Ready	26-1|16		
London Forward	26-1|8		
London-Shangai:—			
Opening	2-6-15		
Closing	2-7-0		
New York Cent	57-4-0		

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Fagan	59-9	59-9	59-6	59-7
Chaitra	59-10	59-10	59-7	59-8

London tone:—Quiet. China sold forward India was a buyer at lower rates. Closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

Double options Premiums:—

Fagan	0	5	0
Chaitra	0	12	0
Vaishakh	1	2	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 3.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 2nd instant.

Wheat	3,790	Cwts.
Linseed	8,555	„
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	3,766	„
Gingellyseeds	3,876	„
Poppyseed	34	„
Groundnuts	21,200	„
Castorseed	4,682	„
Rice	11,316	„
Myrabollams	5,749	„
Cottonseed	11,135	„
Mowraseed	58	„
Gram	4,344	„
Joowar	2,748	„
Maize	28	„
Barley	211	„
Bajree	3,415	„
Coal	966	Tons.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

B C RATE:—

T T 1|5 29|32

D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Ready.

Bank's selling D D 1/6.

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 March|Apr.

Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 May.

Bank's buying T T 1|6.

Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 March

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Apl.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 274-1/2.

Bank's buying T T 273.

Bank's buying D D 272.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 268.

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 922.

Bank's buying D D 934

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 128 1-2.

Bank's buying 60 Days 125 1|2.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 136-3-4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 173-1-2.

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 155-3/4.

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 90-1|2.

CROSS RATES:—

New York|London 4.87 3|4 2nd inst.

Shanghai|London 2|6 7|8 3rd inst.

London|Japan 1|11 1|8 2nd inst.

London|Paris 124.00 2nd inst.

London|Belguim 35.00 2nd inst.

London|Switzerland 25.34 2nd inst.

London|Italy 92.35 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold 2nd inst. £4.4.11 1|4 1st. inst. £4.4.11 1|4.

Silver London Ready 2nd inst. 26 1|8. 1st inst. 26 1|8.

Silver London Forward 2nd inst. 26 1|16. 1st inst. 26 1|8.

Silver New York Ready 2nd inst. 57 1|8. 1st inst. 57 3|8.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2nd inst. 4 5|32 p.c. 1st inst. 4 3|16 p.c.

London Discounts 6 mos 2nd inst. 4 3|16 1st inst. 4 3|16.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.

Money: Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.

Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 3.

3 Months	4-5|32 per cent.
6 Months	4-3|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call	6 per cent.
One month	5-1/2 per cent.
Three months	5 per cent.
Six months	4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.	—Steady
Imperial Bank rate	7 per cent.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 4th of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" will be as under:—

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STOCKS AND SHARES

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION.

SECURITIES STEADY ON SHORT COVERING.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, March 3.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and ruled somewhat quiet on adrount of the absence of enquiry. In view of the holidays only small business was done. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 948|12 and declined to Rs. 945|-, Fazg' opened at Rs. 886|4 but declined to 885|-.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section business was uninteresting except scattered liquidation in Tata Hydro shares and Tata Iron shares. Tata Deferred opened at Rs. 311|4 but eased off to Rs. 306|4. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 84|8 but declined to Rs. 83|12. Hydros opened at Rs. 1,176|4 and declined to Rs. 1,173|12 on long liquidation. Moderate support at this level resulted in a rally and prices improved to Rs. 1,178|12 but again declined to Rs. 1,171|4 on enewed liquidation. Oother scrips were quiet but steady with a small business.

In view of Holi Holidays and settle ents falling on the last three days of the next week, the market will remain open nly for one day. Buyers are awaiting better level to enter in and are holding loof. There is little room for a substantial decline and think it safe to buy n easier markets for moderate profits.

SECURITIES.

Government papers opened easy but mproved somewhat on short covering.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, March 2.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	397/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312-8
200	Bombay Dyeing	945
250	Bradbury	270
100	Century	402-8
100	Colaba Land	146-4
500	Central India P..	485
100	Coorla	172/8
100	Crescent	190
250	Currim.	260
500	David	260
250	Dawn	647-8
200	Edward Sassoon	110
10	S. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100	Elphinstone	16
250	Fazulbhoy	885
50	Finlay	140
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	188/12
100	Indian Bleaching	225
100	Indore-Malwa	375
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50	Kastoorchand	24/8
100	Khatau	105
100	Kohinoor	290
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6800
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000	Morarji	2050
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	82|8
1000	Morarji	2030
200	New Great	313-12
10	New City	115
250	Pabaney	297-8
200	Pearl	605
100	Phoenix	427/8
10	Premier	13
1000	Sholapur	7850
250	Simplex	207/8
50	Swam	140
100	Swadeshi	590
500	Tata Mill	82/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	6050

BANKS.

125	Imperial	1460
125	Imperial	352/8
50	India	91-8
25	Baroda	93
25	Central	26/4
25	Eastern	94
212 1/2	National Bank	250

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantij	870xD
	Amritsar Patti	128
1	Cen. Prov. Rly.	100
100	Dbond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Rly.	91
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	105
100	Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	122

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	120
100	Andhra Valley	780
100	Alcock	381|4
125	B. Burma	237-8
10	B. Burma No. 1	301-4
10	Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh.	Et. Burma Pet	4-1
100	B. Tramway	158-12
50	B. Tramway Pref	6
200	Bombay Steam	292-8
50	Bombay Telephone	50
10	Bundi Cement	23-4
250	Indian Cement	330
10	Central Indian Mining	23-4
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
do 2	Do. Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	251-4
10	Katni Deferred	835
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2175
25	New India Insur.	23/8
10	Punjab P. Cement	15-
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10	Shivrajpur	25
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	83-12
20	Tata Iron 1st Defd.	306-4
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97-8
1000	Tata Hydro	1171 4
100	Tata Oil	43

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 3.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-11-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101-5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-6-6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 197 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/14.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-12-6 1945|55 Rs. 106-7-6.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 2.

Receipts of Cotton at all	This week. Bales.	Last week. Bales.
U. S. Ports	61,000	77,000
Exports from America—		
To Great Britain	58,000	7,000
To France and the Continent	106,000	88,000
To Japan	6,000	17,000
Visible Supply—		
Stocks at U.S. Ports	2,047,000	2,173,000
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	989,000	1,023,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 2.

	Last week. Bales.	This week. Bales.
Total Cotton, Total Cotton, Total Cotton, Actual Export	4,000	1,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	62,000	70,000
Imports	69,000	75,000
Stocks	845,000	849,000
Actual Week's Sales	37,970	47,470

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 3.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.42
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12,12-5/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.99
T. T. Madrid on London	24.85
T. T. Milan on London	92.40
T. T. Berne on London	25.34
T. T. Paris on London	124.03
T. T. London on Prague	164.62

New York March 3 (Saturday).

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 3.

	To-day's Rate
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3.1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 day's Market Loans	3.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4.3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 month s	4.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5.1/4 p.c.

1000 Tata Power Ord.	583-12
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Sindia Steam	20-6

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136/8
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref	97/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	188
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	188
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

SAMOAN TROUBLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ADDRESS TO MAU PRISONERS.

MANY MISUNDERSTANDINGS REMOVED,

LONDON, March 3.

Wellington:—The Administrator of Samoa addressed Mau prisoners who were sentenced recently. The prisoner's spokesman said that Mau felt that their grievances had been met but required time to consider the Administrator's words before giving a definite answer. The Administrator's talk has obviously removed many misunderstandings, and the outlook is now brighter than during the past twelve months.—Reuter.

STEAMER CRASHES INTO BATTLESHIPS

LONDON, March 3.

Malta.—British steamer "Corinthic," while leaving the Grand Harbour rammed into battleship "Queen Elizabeth" destroying the latter's portside saloon balcony. "Corinthic's" bows were damaged and she was towed away by the admiralty tugs.—"Queen Elizabeth" will accompany the fleet in the forthcoming manoeuvres but will be put into dock on her return. "Corinthic" before crashing against 'Queen Elizabeth' bumped into the battleship "Warspite" destroying the latter's port boom. It is stated that Corinthic's steering-gear has been either jammed or broken.—Reuter.

"ALL-PARTY DECISIONS NOT BINDING."

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S PROTEST AGAINST MR. JINNAH'S PROCEDURE

LONDON, March 3.

At an emergent meeting of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League held to-day a resolution was passed protesting against the procedure adopted by Mr. Jinnah in holding the All Party Conference at Delhi and declaring that any decision arrived at by him could not be regarded as binding on the community, and calling a Conference of Muslim representatives to formulate a common policy with a view to restoring Muslim solidarity and to appeal to His Highness the Aga Khan to summon such a Conference.—A.P.

POLANO-PERSIAN RELATIONS

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN WARSAW.

LONDON, March 2.

Warsaw:—Aligolikhan Ansari, the Persian Foreign Minister, accompanied by the Commercial Adviser to the Persian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived here to confer with the Polish Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce regarding the Polono-Persian relations.—Reuter.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVT.

MADRAS, March 3.

The Inter-University Board which has just concluded sittings, has adopted resolutions requesting the Government of India to grant direct Commissions in the army to graduates of Universities, supporting the formation of a General Medical Council for India with adequate University representation, and recommending the introduction of military science as an optional subject in University courses. It was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Board at Patna in February, and to hold the Universities Conference at Delhi, in October 1929.—A.P.

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN ANTWERP DOCKS.

LONDON, March 3.

Antwerp:—Fire broke out among 103 bales of jute stored on board a motor lighter in the docks comprising 93 bales marked "Kissen 2" from a German steamer 'Weissenfels', and ten bales marked "Golap" from the British steamer 'Hirondelle.' Fire was extinguished but all the bales were damaged by fire and water. Cause of the fire is not known.—Reuter.

Madras, March 2nd. Replying to the debate on the budget Mr. T. E. Moir, Finance Member, congaratulated Sir Basil Blackett and welcomed the abolition of provincial contributions. He declared that the Madras Budget was not a deficit budget in the real sense of the word. He paid a tribute to the enterprise and enthusiasm of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in connection with Pykara and Mettur Schemes.

The Council then adjourned till March 13th.—A. P.

A meeting of the teachers and student of the Muslim High School, Panchgani, recorded its sense of sorrow at the sudden death of the late Hajee Gulam Mahamed Azam one of the trusties of Darvl hloon and also convened its sympaties to the members of the deceased's family.

Lord Linlithgow and Lady Ridley arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

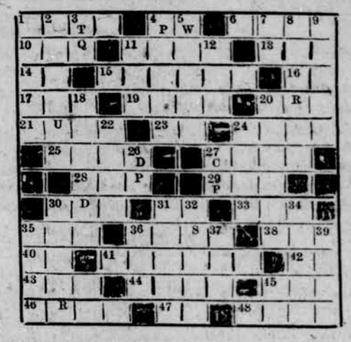
LYRAXWORDS.

COMPETITION No. 3

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 300 **SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200**

Rs. 100 for the Sender of the largest number of entries.
Rs. 50 for the Sender of the next largest number of entries.

DICTIONARY: CHAMBERS' Twentieth Century.



CLUES ACROSS.

1. To chide severely.
4. P. W. (actual).
6. To beat.
10. Esquire (Abbr.)
11. The lower part or base.
13. A definite article.
14. An exclamation of disgust.
15. Order.
16. A noun suffix.
17. A dwarf.
19. To cut Down.
21. Falling down violently.
23. Royal Navy (Abbr.)
24. To leave out.
25. Reward.
27. A musical character
28. A knot in a fibre or cotton.
29. A peg or nail.
30. To increase.
31. Not, Never.
33. A song.
35. A stupid fellow (Fig.)
36. A lump of matter.
38. Past tense of "Sit."
40. Right (Abbr.)
41. A clergyman.
42. In order to.
43. A contraction of "Ever."
44. A stratagem.
45. A wager.
46. In a row.
47. An Interjection (Modern English).
48. Weathercock.

CLUES DOWN

1. To appeal.
2. A place of refuge.
3. T. Q. (Actual).
4. One who poses.
5. A female attendant.
7. A preposition.
8. A prince or Ruler.
9. A slave.
11. Because.
12. A toy.
18. Devils.
20. Improves.
22. Want.
24. A mixture.
26. D.P. (Actual.)
27. C. P. (Actual.)
30. A plant.
31. An older form of "Near."
32. To try, attempt.
34. Consumed.
35. Plane surface.
36. Having a dull or dead surface.
37. To steep in liquor.
39. To carry.
45. British America (Abbr.)

Entries CLOSE on Friday 23rd March, 1928.
Results will be published on 31st March, 1928.

Name of the paper in which the Advertisement is seen .....

Name .....
&
Address .....

RULES OF ENTRY

1. Rs. 300 will be awarded to the correct or nearest correct solution and Rs 200 for the next best solution. Rs. 100 will be awarded to the sender of the largest number of entries and Rs. 50 for the sender of the next largest number of entries.

2. An entry fee of One Rupee must accompany each solution (entry). Six solutions entries) in one cover Rs. 5. More than six any number of entries Twelve Annas per entry. Cheques and Postage Stamps will not be accepted towards entry fees

3. Only one letter must be written in a square. Every breach of this rule will be adjudged an error. Alternative letters must be submitted on separate entries accompanied by the requisite fees.

4. No responsibility can be accepted either for the loss or non-delivery of entries or fees.

5. In all matters arising out of this competition the decision of the Management must be accepted as final and binding.

6. Any number of alternative or similar entries will be accepted provided each entry is accompanied by the requisite fees.

N.B.—A corfect solution is one which agrees—letter for letter—with the Key solution. It is not necessary to copy either the clues or the diagram. Solutions will be accepted in list form. Full name and address and the number of entries sent must be given on the cover containing the entries and on the M.O. Coupon also.

Entries and fees received too late for inclusion in Scrutiny will be returned with connected fees. Leaflets will be supplied on request.

Please mention the name of this paper.

All entries and fees should be addressed to:—

THE MANAGER,
"LYRAXWORDS", P.O. JATNI,
Khurda Road, B. N. Rly.

DESECRATION OF GRAVES IN GREY TOWN.

UNPRECEDENTED MOB SCENES

LABOUR OFFICES RAIDED AND DOCUMENTS BURNT

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Pietermaritzburg:—There were unprecedented scenes at Grey Town after the arrest of three natives in connection with the desecration of the graves in the town cemetery. The population massed with a view to storming the jail and lynching the prisoners, whom the police smuggled out and brought to Pietermaritzburg in motor-cars. Both at Grey Town and Kranitzkop, crowds then raided the offices of the native labour organisation and industrial and commercial workers union, of which the principal prisoner was formerly an official and burned down documents and furniture. Subsequently the crowds left Grey Town in motor-cars for Pietermaritzburg, but returned to the former place on learning that Pietermaritzburg was strongly guarded by police.—Reuter.

BANK OF ITALY'S RATE OF DISCOUNT

LONDON, March 3.

Rome:—The Bank of Italy has reduced its rate of discount from seven to six and a half per cent.—Reuter.

New York.—Heeney and Delaney each received 41244 dollars for Thursday night's fight.—Reuter's Special.

SETTLEMENT NOT IN SIGHT.

OUTSTANDING ANGLO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION

REPLY TO BRITISH PROPOSALS NOT FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, March 2.

The Egyptian reply to the British proposals for the settlement of the outstanding Anglo-Egyptian questions is expected to be in the hands of the British Government to-morrow. Reuter learns that the reply is unfavourable.—Reuter.

Captain Bert Hinkler who is being feted in Australia has cabled to his wife asking her to go to Australia to share in the rejoicings over the success of his great flight and she is leaving next week. It is unlikely that Capt Hinkler will return to England for some time.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, 1 p.m.

Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth's address before Municipal workers near the Municipal Workers' Union Office, Foras Road, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Eastern Telegraphs vs. Catholic Gymkhana; 5-30 p.m. Rovers vs. City Police; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

6-0 Ceremonial Parade and presentation of medals to members of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Esplanade Maidan.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute, Matunga, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor presiding.

Holi-Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Second Day of Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. B. E. S. Old Boys vs. Tivimnenses Sporting Club; 5-30 p.m. B. B. R. A. vs. Derby Club; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. St. Xavier's College; 5-30 p.m. "Times of India" vs. Customs; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

H. E. the Governor lays the foundation-stone of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

PRABHAKER SULE ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Prabhaker Sule Memorial Trust, the above day will be publicly celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. in the premises of the New King George English School Matunga (near Tram Terminus).

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Honourary Secretary of this Home is in receipt of the donation amounting to Rs. 65, during December 1927 and January and February last.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, will be held on Tuesday (the 13th instant), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the institute.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held on Monday, (the 19th instant), at 5-30 p.m. in the St. George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Room, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will preside. Members of the public who are interested will be welcome.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

As His Excellency the Governor will drive in a carriage with escort from the Secretariat to the Esplanade Maidan this evening, the following roads and areas will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 5-10 p.m. until after His Excellency has returned to the Secretariat.

Mayo Road North of Junction of Churchgate Street with Mayo Road Esplanade Road from its junction with Mayo Road to Dhobi Talao.

SPORTS COMPETITION FOR TELUGU BOYS AND GIRLS.

Under the auspices of the Telugu Bal Dnyanottajak Samaj, a sports competition will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Telugu Girls' School Compound, 9th Kamathipura Street, when all the Telugu Boys and Girls are requested to take part.

Intending competitors should submit their names to Mr. L. R. Baupel, 3rd Kamathipura.

LECTURES BY MESSRS. PERCELL AND HALLSWORTH.

A public meeting of the Municipal Workers will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. in the open Maidan at the Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, near the Union Office under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, to hear Messrs. Percell, M.P., and Hallsworth, members of the delegation of the British Trade Union Congress to India.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The second annual meeting of the General Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretariat, Fort, on Thursday, (the 15th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Annual Report of the Executive Committee and a summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the Fund for the past year will be submitted for adoption. His Excellency the Governor will preside at the meeting.

MARVELS OF MODERN RESEARCHES.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of Dnyan Prasarak Mandali on Tuesday, the 6th March, 1928, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "Marvellous Powers of Man in the Light of Modern Researches, such as, Aeroplane, Radio, Television, etc." The lecture will ge illustrated by Lantern pictures, Radio and other Apparatus. The Radio Programme will commence at 6 p.m. (S. T.),

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Gana Visharada Bidaram Krishnappa, the famous palace musician of Mysore, will give a benefit performance in vocal music with suitable accompaniments to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, in aid of the Music School attached to the Sriramamandiram Temple, Mysore. Admission is by tickets.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science (entrance from Mayo Road) to-day (Monday), at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Temuras D. Kapadia will deliver a lecture entitled "Stray Thoughts on Saracenic Architerture in India" illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha will occupy the chair.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the Direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of February 1928 in all 1530 patients were attended at these centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 866 women, 367 children and 295 infants. 18 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 63.7. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1927 was 162. 12 expectant mothers were under observation.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the occasion of the 53rd annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. which will take place to-morrow (Tuesday), in their Wodehouse Road Branch Messrs. K. T. Paul, O. B. E., and E. C. Dewick, M.A. (Cantab) will be the speakers. Mr. Paul is the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, who will be passing through Bomgay to attend the meetings of the International Missionary Council in Jerusalem this month. He is the author of "The British connextion with India", to which Lord Ronaldshay contributed a Foreword. Mr. E. C. Dewick, after College work in Ceylon and in Bengal, is now the literary Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India, in succession to Dr. J. N. Farquhar. He will be in Bombay in connection with the preparatory plans for the conference of the World's Student Federation to be held in India this year. The subject of his adress is "The Challenge of Youth to this Generation". The meeting will be presided over by Mr. W. H. Neilson, O. B. E. It begins at 6-30 p.m. and is open to the public.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Poet Lalitji and Master Girish Sakerlal Parikh. In some Bhajans. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

An after dinner concert: Mrs. C. I. Brown Mezzo Soprano; Armand Salabelle, Solo Cello; Louis Maunier, Solo Clarinet. The Bomgay Chamber Orchestra. Under the direction of Edward Behr.

9-30 p.m. Orchestra. Overture "The Seige of Rochelle", Balfe; Suite "Three Eastern Sketches", Howgill. 1. In the Bazaar. 2. Interlude. 3. The Dance. Cello Solo "Chanson Russe", Lalo. Soloist—Armand Salabelle.

10-5 p.m. Mrs. C. I. Brown. 10-15 p.m. Orchestra. Selection "In a Persian Garden", Lehmann; Clarinet Solo "Alicante", Thiere. Soloist—Louis Munier.

10-35 p.m. Mrs. C. I. Brown. 10-45 p.m. Orchestra. "Danse Russe", Tschaikowsky; Valse "Casino Tanze", Gung'l. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

MILLOWNERS' "AT HOME

To meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Chairman and the Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association, Bombay, will be "At Home" on Thursday, 8th inst. at the Willingdon Sport Club, at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.)

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Frt, on Monday, 12th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ON THE BRINK OF WAR?

AUSTRO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCES.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS' ANTI-FASCIST CAMPAIGN.

MUSSOLINI'S WARNING.

LONDON, March 4.

Rome.—In the Chamber, Sig. Mussolini was loudly applauded for his vigorous speech with regard to the position of the German minorities in Italian Tyrol. He said "This is the last time I shall speak on this subject. Next time I shall make acts" (loud applause).

UNJUSTIFIED AND PROVOCATIVE

He declared that the Austrian complaint was unjustified and provocative. The territory concerned was treated like other Italian Provinces. Reports of tyranny, torture and murder by a barbarous Fascist dictatorship in Upper Adige were ridiculous. He added "We are not pupils of Austria which throughout the century peopled half of Europe with executioners, filled prisons with martyrs and erected gallows incessantly.

ITALY'S TOLERANCE

Mussolini dwelt on the Italian tolerance and the great public works undertaken by Italy in Upper Adig at a cost of hundreds of millions of lire, and declared that as Italy's great forbearance was misinterpreted, all the fifteen German newspapers in Upper Adige would be suppressed if the anti-Italian campaign was continued, and foreign employees would be shortly transferred elsewhere or dismissed. The Austrian hostility to Italy was due to "Germanism"—a feeling which was unable to win against the cold and systematic determination of Fascist Italy. Italy wished to be friends with the Germanic world provided Italian security would never even vaguely be called into question.

After referring to German agitation for the reunion of the North and South Tyrol, Sig. Musolini concluded: "We make it known to Austria and the world that the whole of Italy with its quick and its dead stands at Brenner." (Loud cheers.)—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE AND MINORITIES

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini referring to the League of Nations declared: "If the Assembly of the League thrusts its way into the labyrinth of socalled minorities, it will never come out alive."—Reuter.

INDECENT OVERTURES ON TELEPHONE.

ACCUSED TO STAND TRIAL.

Another case of indecent overtures over the telephones engaged the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, in which Antonio Miranda, employed in Kodak Co., aged thirty years, stands charged at the instance of Miss M. Millet, residing at Ballard Estate. The complainant, it is alleged, was pestered with telephonic messages since some time past making indecent proposals. On the 20th February last she complained to the Commissioner of Police. On Friday afternoon she was the recipient of a message asking her to accompany the speaker to Santa Cruz, but she left the receiver. A few minutes later the speaker again rang her up and asked her to meet him at Churchgate Street and she replied that she was a stranger to Bombay and did not know the place. The speaker then promised to call himself at her residence at 8 p.m. The complainant informed the police of the impending visit of the speaker on the telephone at 8 p.m., and, accordingly, Inspectors Baker and Bull went to the nurse's flat to receive him with due ceremony. Exactly at 8 p.m. the door of the nurse was tapped and the guardians of the law immediately arrested and escorted him to the police station for enquiries. Subsequently an application was made before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the corperation hall dinner to issue a warrant against the accused. The accused was kept in custody overnight and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, when Mr. B. J. Dhondy, on behalf of the accused, contended on the illegality of the arrest before the warrant was issued. His Worship discharged the accused and issued another warrant for his arrest returnable on the 9th instant before the third court.

"SISTER INDIA"

A REPLY TO MISS MAYO

Mr. M. P. Warty writes under date 3rd inst.:—

"Sister India" by "World citizen" which is a critical examination of and a reasoned reply to "Mother India" is published to-day at the Sister India office, 34 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay and is priced Rs. 2-8-0. It is a cloth-bound volume of 250 pages and forms a sound exposition of Indian political and social conditions based on British authorities throughout."

LAFFANS (INDIA) LTD,

The attention of readers is drawn to the advertisement, published elsewhere in this issue, of Messrs. Laffans (India) Ltd., of Churchgate Street, Bombay, regarding their "great stock-taking sale" which commences to-day (Monday) where large assortment of spirits gowns, undervests, ties, collars, socks stockings &c., is on view—varieties to suit all tastes and pockets. It is a good "opportunity to save money."

Poona, March 3rd.—While being taken to the police station under arrest on a charge of theft one Laxman Singh Narayan Singh it is alleged struck sub-Inspector Mali two blows on his forehead and made a bid for freedom, and that he was pursued by Mr. Mali and arrested.—A. P.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

FILMS, BOXING, DANCING AND DAME CLARA BUTT

There will be a constantly varied programme at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week. There will be a first class boxing tournament on Tuesday and Miss Shackell's pupils will give a display of dancing at a matinee on Wednesday and after dinner on the following day in aid of the Governor of Bombay's Hospital Fund. The Melbourne will play in conjunction with a cinema programme which will include an excellent comic entitled "The Wall Street Blues" and Madan's Weekly Review, whilst from Monday onwards there will be a strong six-reel domestic drama known as "Married People". Carter the Great and his company of English and Continental artistes headed by Miss Evelyn Maxwell will be seen in a series of new illusions during the week commencing March 10.

EMPIRE CINEMA

Readers will recall that the Bombay Hunt recently engaged a special train and transported their horses and themselves to Dombivli, between Thana and Kalyan. An excellent film of this Meet will be shown at the Empire Theatre during the ensuing week and should prove interesting not only to those members of the Hunt who were unable to be present on that occasion but also to the general public. The big film of the week at this theatre will be "Kid Boots," a six-reel comedy based upon the play of the same title which ran for three years in New York. Well known in the States as one of the leading musical comedy stars, Eddie Cantor makes his first screen appearance in this production, and the programme will include also a comic version of "The Black Bottom and How to Dance It" and the Pathe Gazette.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Under the title of "Prodigal Daughters" the Royal Opera House is showing a film which is likely to arouse keen controversy. It deals with the prodigal daughters of wealthy parents who defy the conventions and quit their homes to make their own way in the world. These gay young things seem to have revised the Seven Deadly Sins and made thereform Seven Deadly Whims—new lips to kiss, freedom from conventions, no more chaperons, a new world for women, life with a kick in it, a single moral standard and our own latchkeys. Through adversity, these ultra-modern girls come to a realisation that home, love and happiness are the stable things of life. Incidentally, the film includes a thrilling escape from a runaway locomotive into an aeroplane trailing a rope ladder. Other films at the Opera House are a Harold Lloyd comic and the Pathe Super Gazette.

'QUALIFIED ADVENTURER AT CAPITOL

"The Qualified Adventurer" the new Stoll film, based on the novel of Selwyn Jepson, will be shown this week at the Capitol.

The film is full of breathless incidents and healthy adventure-mutinies, pistol duels, sea fights, battles with natives and a search for hidden treasure succeed one another with surprising rapidity, and the scenes on the voyage out to China, of the tramp steamer and her daring crew, are extremely realistic.

The plot deals with a writer of boy's adventure tales, who longs to live his stories. A collector of antiques offers him a commission to find the treasure of the Manchus. He accepts, and immediately his adventures begin, to conclude in an unexpected and highly dramatic manner.

Matheson Lang is featured as the Hero, and is well supported by Genevieve Townsend, as the Captain's Stoaway Daughter.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

The Management of the Precious Cinema the Universal Picture House of Lamington Road has adopted from this week the right policy of making it an entertainment within the reach of everyone by cutting down their prices of admission. There are the two, three and four annas classes for the middle class and annas nine, fourteen and one rupee and two anna seats for those who can afford them. There will be three shows daily from to-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 and a matinee at 4-30 on Sundays and Bank holidays. The latest Empire News Bulletins will be shown there daily and every week and really good music will be a regular feature of this theatre where "The Four Flusher" a comedy drama with Marion Nixon, George Lewis and other cast of the "Collegian" series is the attraction of this week supplemented by the News Bulletin and a comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA

There is perhaps no actor on the screen who has so justly earned a title as has Charles Butchison. After the first few films in which he appeared had been seen by the public, he became known as "the stunt king", and it is certain that any actor who wished to wrest this title from him would have a hard battle. As is seen in his latest mystery melodrama "The Radio Flyer", Hutchison will undertake the most daring stunts in order to provide fresh thrills for his motion picture audiences, and in this production introduces many new and amazing feats of strength and endurance which leave the onlooker breathless. The Radio Flyer gives him excellent opportunities for all sorts of thrilling stunts, and tells the story of how ofter numerous escapades, the hero, is able to return the stolen plans of an airship which is controlled by wireless.

Programme includes one two reels Charlie Chaplin's Comedy "Charlie's Elopement" and another two reels Comic Polly Voo.

PARSI CO-OPERATORS.

SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council a public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held in the C. J. Hall on Saturday evening when addresses were given by several co-operators on the advantages of the Co-operative Movement in general and the Zorastrian Co-operative Credit Bank in particular. Mr. F. S. Talyerkahn Bar.-at-law presided.

At the outset the secretary of the organisation read a letter from Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, from Aden, exhorting the Parsis to subscribe the shares and thus encourage the enterprise of the Co-operative movement.

The chairman then said the Zorastrian Credit Bank was recently floated with a capital of Rs. 60,000 and banking work would start by the end of this month. He expressed his surprise that though co-operative movement was in vogue in India for the last twenty years and was working with a capital of Rs. fifty crores the Parsi community had lagged behind to take advantage of it. The Parsis had the same problem of unemployment and poverty as other communities and he failed to see why they had not started the co-operative movement which was so beneficient. He thought the backwardness might be due to ignorance which required propaganda work and also thrift and removal of the impression that the Parsi charities abounded to solve their problem of poverty.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who was the next speaker was disappointed at the smallness of the audience and said it might be due to the absence of propaganda work. Every great thing in the world had a small beginning and they should not be discouraged at the small sum of Rs. 60,000 subscribed towards the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank The co-operative movement required for its success honesty and credit. Capitalists who wanted lacs of rupees had no place in it. He gave an instance of Mr. B. F. Madon who fought shy at first to join the co-operative movement but now held his own against many stalwart co-operators. He hoped the Parsi community would take advantage of the Bank and make it a success. Mr. A. C. Desai, Prof. M. J. Antia. Mr. H. D. Banaji and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talamaki then spoke on co-operation and the proceedings ended with the exhibition of magic lantern slides on thirft and self help.

Madras, March 2 nd.—One ford bus carrying three passengers capsized to-day on the General Hospital Road near the Central Station pinning one man to death and inflicting serious injuries on the others.—A. P.

W. I. T. C.

BAPTISTA'S SUIT AGAINST STEWARD

A case of interest to the race-goers will be shortly placed on the board of the second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in which Mr. Joseph Baptista is the complainant and the accused are the stewards of the Western India Turf Club. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy presented the application on behalf of Mr. Baptista in which he charged Sir Leslie Hudson Mr. C. N. Wadia, Lt.-Col. A. F. Hamilton, Messrs. A. M. Chinoy, A. Geddis, H. T. Gorrie. G. E. D. Langley, G. D. Shuttleworth and F. G. Travers under Section 4, 5 and 12 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 1887 and Section 7 of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act and abetment under Section 109 of the I. P. C.

The complainant stated that in the Memorandum of Association of the W. I. T. C. it was not specified that the working of the totalizators was one of the objects of the Company which was incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.

The Company was the owner and occupier of the lands and premises known as the Mahalaxmi Race Course. Adjoining the Race Course the Company had fenced off and enclosed a large area and divided the same into three enclosures, viz., the members' Enclosure, the First Enclosure and the Second Enclosure. The complainant alleged that totalizators have been constructed in the Members' Enclosure, the First and Second Enclosures and one totalisator in the Grand Stand.

The totalizators in the enclosures were not fenced off from the rest of the enclosures and access to any enclosure gave access to the totalisators in that enclosure without further fee or permit. The Race Course was licensed under the Bombay Race Course License Act of 1912 on the condition that totalizators would not be worked in more than two enclosures according to the Government Resolution 2203 of July 1927. Under the License the Company held 16 meetings during the present season between December 10 and February 25. Further meetings are advertised to be held on March, 3, 8, 10 and 17. The complainant alleges that at all the race meetings held, the Company and the Members of the Committee had worked or caused to be worked under their supervision totalizators in the Members', First and Second Enclosures and in the Grand Stand, and for working the same they charged 12 1/2 per cent of the total money plus fractions of 8 annas in pursuance of Rule 12 of the Totalisators' Rules framed by the Company.

The Race Course Licensing Act, the complainant alleges, did not authorise the Government of Bombay to license gaming or keeping a common gaming house. The license did not authorise the respondents to work the totalizators in more than two enclosures whereas they worked totalizators in three enclosures. In the First Enclosure there was an additional totalizator in the Grand Stand: but there was no enclosure set apart for the purpose of the totalizators as required by the Gaming Act.

According to the complainant the instrument known as totalizators, the Company was aiding and abetting persons resorting to the enclosures to bet with one another. That amounted to betting or wagering with one another and did not come under the exception to Section 3 of the Gaming Act.

The complainant further submitted that the Company and the Committee were keeping a common gaming house punishable under Section 4 of the Gaming Act and aiding and abetting backers of horses in wagering and betting with one another and not with the licensees by means of the totalizator. They were doing so in more than two enclosures not set apart for the purpose; notwithstanding the fact that wagening by any method whatever was outside the scope of the Memorandum of Association of the Company. The complainant also alleged that the Company and the Committee were liable under Section 3 of the Gaming Act taken in conjunction with Section 109 of the I. P. C.

On the above grounds he prayed for issue of process against the respondents.

The Magistrate has directed issue of notices.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

The quotations published yesterday have been corrected as under:—

Previous Closing	18.43
To-day's Opening	18.27
Difference	—16
To-day's Closing	18.28
Difference	—15

LIVERPOOL

Previous Closing	9.84
To-day's Opening	9.80
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing	9.73
Difference	9.1

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1928,

SATYAGRAHA IN BARDOLI

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S OPPORTUNITY

Once more a storm is brewing in the Bardoli Taluka, but there is no knowing how far the obstinacy and callousness of the authorities may spread it. We published on Friday Mr. Vallabhbhai's letter to the Press referring to the no-tax campaign in that Taluka. But it is desirable to review briefly the whole correspondence between Mr. Patel and the Bombay Government, so that the reader may better contrast the reasonableness of the former's claims and the latter's supercilious attitude. Mr. Patel would have been perfectly justified in advising a no-tax campaign on the universally recognised principle of "no taxation without consent," taking his stand on the recommendation of the Montford Report that land revenue reassessment should be subject to legislative control and be determined by a specific resolution to the same effect of the Bombay Legislative Council. But Mr. Patel takes his stand on a narrower but no less firm issue. He contends that the assessment in Bardoli is inequitable, based on erroneous data and opposed to the old and recognised methods of Government themselves. He quotes facts and figures which Government cannot shake and claims only an impartial enquiry into a matter which is on the very face of it extremely intricate and fraught with grave consequences to thousands of ryots. But Government not only do not concede this modest claim but throughout the correspondence meet argument with casuistry, coolly brush aside inconvenient facts and figures and in some places are positively discourteous to Mr. Patel, the very man whose exemplary assistance to the officials during the trying time of the Gujarat floods was enlogised by Sir Chunilal Mehta himself in his last Budget speech.

Mr. Patel's main contentions are: that the assessment is based on the deceptive rental values, a method discredited by responsible Government officials and one "adopted by Government for the first time in the history of land revenue in this Presidency," that the notice of increase was not adequate or in accordance with the Settlement rules; and that the increased assessment was oppressive. Mr. Patel quotes a number of responsible officials, including Mr. J. W. Smyth who replies to Mr. Patel's letters, to show that rental values are most unreliable for assessment purposes. In their otherwise exhaustive replies to Mr. Patel Government do not make any attempt to refute his arguments or those of the officials whom he quotes. Government only observe that the opinions of the officials quoted are not "the authoritative pronouncements of Government". They add: "The point which those officers appear not to have sufficiently appreciated is that upto comparatively recent times there was no body of statistics available by means of which a settlement could be made with any real pretensions to accuracy." Mr. Patel rightly retorts that "the officials in question knew full well that the 'body of statistics' claimed to be 'now available' has been available all these years but that their experience led them to sound a note of warning as to the unreliable nature of this body of statistics." As regards Mr. Patel's complaint about other irregularities in the procedure of the assessment especially regarding the length of notice to be given to the villagers, Government at first pretended to be unaware of the practice or rules referred to by Mr. Patel, but when he specified the rules, they coolly remark that "this practice has now given place to" some other and "Government are at liberty to vary the executive orders as they think fit"! The cussedness of this attitude may also be seen in their replies to some of Mr. Patel's general remarks. He had to say casually that "the province of Gujarat has suffered greviously by the land revenue policy of Government." To this the reply was: "The Governor-in-Council is entirely unable to accept your statement." But when Mr. Patel quoted official statistics to show that during the last thirty years plough cattle had decreased in all the districts of Gujerat and population too had decreased in all but one district, Government only reply that they do not care what the case may be "in regard to this general proposition" and that "there is no connection between Bardoli and Kaira". Government make capital of the fact that the Settlement Officer's assessment was 30 per cent. above the present assessment and that the Settlement Commissioner reduced it to 29 per cent and finally Government further reduced it to 22 per cent. The haggling trick is too familiar to deceive anybody. Mr. Patel is perfectly justified in remarking that these modifications "reveal not so much the anxiety of the Government to be fair to the agriculturists as a reluctant appreciation of the gross injustice of the recommendations." About the oppressive scale of the assessment. it is significant to learn from Mr. Patel that "the assessment in villages belonging to Gaekwar's territory and contiguous to those in Valod Peta is 30 per cent. of that in the latter."

More objectionable than Government's perverse reasoning is their discourteous bearing towards Mr. Patel. The latter justly claimed that he had done his best to plead for caution in his speeches to the people of Bardoli bent upon Satyagraha and that he had generally used his restraining influence on them. Government add insult to injury by not accepting that claim and, on the strength of a mischievously misleading report in the "Times of India" of a meeting addressed by Mr. Patel, by writing to him: "The Governor-in-Council finds it difficult to make your statement as quoted above coincide with your remark that you have been exercising a restraining influence upon your supporters." It is amazing that such an offensive remark should have been made by the Governor-in-Council. The Governor-in-Council also describes Mr. Patel and his co-workers as "persons from outside"! Here is a man whose name is a by-word all over Gujerat, whose assistance is sought and valued by the highest officials in all questions regarding the welfare of Gujerat. That such a man should be called an outsider in Gujerat by a Government dominated as it is by "persons from outside" is unconscionable and incredibly impertinent. Mr. Patel though a Non-Co-operator to the core, in view of the grave interests at stake, made a representation direct to the Governor and expressed his willingness to interview him if desired. But His Excellency unfortunately made a blunder in not availing himself of such an opportunity but only passed on Mr. Patel's letter to the Revenue Department "for official consideration and disposal". The result is that the Department has sadly bungled and is only trying to shirk the inquiry which is all that Mr. Patel pleads for. It would be incredible, were it not clearly stated that the views expressed in the letters of the Revenue Secretary represent the considered views of His Excellncy the Governor-in-Council, that a Government whose head is Sir Leslie Wilson and one of whose prominent members is Sir Chunilal Mehta would adopt the attitude of supercilious indifference to the feelings and sentiments of the people and amazing lack of statesmanship that is betrayed in the correspondence. In a somewhat similar crisis at the time of the Borsad Satyagraha, Sir Leslie Wilson boldly stepped in and averted a catastrophe. By showing the same statesmanship now His Excellency can yet retrieve the situation in Bardoli.

TENDER SPOTS.

In a lecture at Lahore full of interesting and practical suggestions regarding the problem of Indians overseas. Mr. H. S. Polak observed that "the most tender spot" at the present time in regard to this problem was the present condition and future prospects of Indians in East Africa. He appeared to be satisfied with the working of the Indian Agreement in South Africa by both the parties concerned in making it the best instrument for developing mutual good relations and to him South Africa is evidently not such a very tender spot for Indians as East Africa. The dropping of the notorious clause in the Liquor Bill by the Union Government should support Mr. Polak's contention but all the same India will do well to watch very carefully the manner of the Union Government's execution of the "uplift" portions of the Agreement. In regard to East Africa, too, Mr. Polak sees the situation in a hopeful light so far as the possibilities of a Federation of East African Territories are concerned. He thinks there is now "very little likelihood" of such a proposal fructifying for a long time to come. One cannot be too sure about this. With the Tories in England it is a matter of patriotic duty to support the Tories in East Africa, the White settlers who coerce the Kenya administration under the leadership of Lord Delamere and other pillars of Imperialism.

But even if the Federation Scheme is conveniently relegated to the background for a time, the pet idea of the Whites in every African Territory, the idea of securing a permanent European majority in the Legislative Council, is sure to be supported by the Hilton Young Commission. This body of Imperial "experts" would in the eyes of the African Whites fail in its primary duty if it did not make this recommendation. But the recommendation with its consequent translation into actual practice means disaster to Indians in East Africa. They must strive to secure a common franchise instead of a communal franchise which they may be urged to accept. As the memorandum issued by the East African Indian Congress shows, they have always maintained that they are against the communal franchise. The memorandum points out that "no permanent political settlement can be arrived at in Kenya Colony except on the basis of a common roll". It is a hard and stiff fight they have embarked upon and they can depend upon the sympathy of their countrymen in India in their arduous struggle. By the way, there is a great deal in Mr. Polak's suggestion that there are good openings for young Indians in British African Territories. Indian youth must take note of this encouraging advice.

UNIVERSITY "REFORM"

The thoroughly retrograde nature of University "reform" indicated in the new clause 5 of the University Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council should make the representatives of the popular parties in it beware of the danger of passing the measure to reform the University of Bombay in a hurry. In the last session of the Council the visitorial powers to be conferred on the Viceroy came in for spirited criticism. Now Government have amended the clause conferring such powers. The amendment drops out the Viceroy and confers on the Chancellor of the University of Bombay equally autocratic powers of interference. This is like asking the University to go into the frying pan instead of into the fire. Principal Kanitkar and other members of the Senate have sent a requisition to the Vice-Chancellor of the University requesting him to convene a special meeting of that body to discuss the matter. We hope such a meeting will be immediately called. The Senate can only give one opinion regarding the amendment—the self-respecting opinion that the whole clause about visitorial powers should be dropped. It is the duty of the Minister of Education not to proceed with the measure until the very body directly concerned with it has given its opinon in regard to this vital matter. If the Minister fails in his duty, it is for the elected members of the Council to reject the University Bill rather than accept a provision which will be a mockery of University reform.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

THEIR FUTURE.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M. A., LL. B., F. S. S.)

II.*

There is another classification of the Indian States which is very frequently borne in mind in dealing with the constitutional position of any particular State. They are divided into what are called Treaty States, Sanad States and Mediatised States. The Treaty States are those who entered into defensive treaties of subsidiary alliances and came into existence at the very foundation of British Rule in India at the end of the wars with the Mahratta Powers. To this class belong the Nizam's Dominions, Baroda, Indore, Gwalior and a few others of this period prior to 1810. After the British Power was consolidated by these alliances, a different policy was adopted in dealing with the minor Indian States for extending the operations of Peace which was so essential then for furthering the interests and the trade of the East India Company.

Subsequent treaties entered into with such States were on the basis of a subordinate alliance and the British Power definitely adopted the role of a Paramount Power interested in preserving Peace throughout the country and as such between the Indian States themselves.

MEDIATISED STATES

The expansion of this policy of Peace also entailed British interference between any of the Treaty States and its own vassal states. For instance Baroda which received tributes only from the States in Kathiawar was persuaded through British mediation to collect the same through British agency. This policy brought into existence the large group of mediatised States both in the whole of Kathiawar as well as in the Central India agency.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

The above distinction however is only of historical importance and the individual treaties or agreements are looked at in deciding individual cases of dispute. It has been definitely rejected by the Government of India when they brought into existence their new classification of Salute and Non-Salute States in order to work the reformed constitution of 1919 and created the Chamber of Princes thereby. The larger Indian States however are inclined to place too much stress on their treaty rights which have however been modified by subsequent agreements at each succession or at the end of every minority administration to suit the fiscal, currency or military policy of the Government of India from time to time at later epochs. Attempts have subsequently been made by various Indian States to get a modification of these special agreements which strictly speaking have no real legal consent of a minor chief coming on the Gadi or a doubtful heir succeeding a deceased ruler. The Paramount Power has abused its authority to obtain such agreements to suit its own policy at the moment without any regard to the previous rights of the State. That dependent Ruler has only the option of losing the Gadi or accepting the agreement imposed upon him. When he attempts in later life to get a revision of this agreement he incurs the displeasure of the Government of India and very often has to submit to a humiliating exposition of his helplessness.

ARBITRARY CLASSIFICATION

From the above it will be seen that the new classification of Salute and Non-Salute States is merely an arbitrary classification based upon the salute of guns, which in its turn is based upon the size and powers to suit the resources of the State. The basis of classification therefore is really the full jurisdictional powers enjoyed by what were called the first-class States and almost the full jurisdictional powers enjoyed by the still smaller States formerly called the second-class States. These Salute States may, therefore, come from either the Treaty States or Sanad States or even the mediatised States. The existence of the Chamber of Princes has helped to consolidate this basis of classification though individual States of the Treaty Group may not be satisfied with it. The more enlightened of the Princes, however, do recognise the growth and advance of all constitutional Governments and the changes that take place in any policy that comes into existence in any country on the earth. Treaties and agreements though very often entered into for perpetuity are never perpetual like all international treaties or, for the matter of that, like all agreements between a State and its subjects because new political views have to find expression in the political life of a country. The permanent Zemindari of Bengal, for instance, is not really perpetual when the political mind of the country chooses to tax those Zemindaries through a new expedient in the form of an income-tax or a tax on the unearned increment or increase in the value of the land due to the combined social efforts of generations in a country. In international Politics treaties between independent States are continually modified at the end of or in anticipation of wars to suit the political exigences of any epoc. Treaties with the Indian States occupy a position somewhere between International Treaties on the one hand and perpetual agreements between the British Government and British subjects on the other. There is nothing of perpetualism in either and the sooner this idea of perpetuity is removed from the minds of the parties to an agreement, the clearer would be the understanding between them. Such agreements or treaties will always be liable to revision from time to time to meet the changing needs of any polity or international organisation. This factor is now very well understood by the advanced international powers of the world and no politician from those countries would care to enter into any perpetual agreement nor would any representative Legislature would sanction such a one. With the growth of the Institution of the League of Nations, of anti-war movement and international peace enforced by international arbitration and sanctions, the old treaties and alliances will be out of date and will be replaced by fresh agreements possibly based solely on economic expediency and advantages of the parties.

(To be continued.)

*Previous article appeared on February 29.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Bluff and Bluster.

The comments of the "New Statesman" on the boycott of the Simon Commission, are saturated with a spirit of hostility to to Indian aspirations quite in keeping with the united front which the three British political parties have adopted in regard to Indian policy. But this organ of the Liberal Imperialists in England is so vexed with the discovery that the Indian boycott has succeeded that it has come now to talk the language of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" in its criticism of the Indian Nationalists. The leaders of Indian Nationalism, we are told, "arrogate to themselves the authority which they do not possess". Whatever idea the "New Statesman" may have of the "authority" of these leaders, the Viceroy, the man on the spot, does think they were men influence and importance; otherwise he would not have hastened to Delhi on the eve of the announcement of the Commihsioner's personnel and made patient efforts to persuade them to co-operate with it.

Provocative Oratory.

Signor Mussolini's speech in the Italian Parliament vindicating the Fascist policy in regard to the German minorities in Italian Tyrol was thoroughly provocative and will lead to greater disharmony of feeling between Austria and Italy. Knowing that Austria is politically weak and cannot effectively retaliate against Italy to secure honourable and equitable treatment to the German inhabitants of Italian Tyrol, Mussolini bullies her threatening "to act next time" instead of making verbal protest against Austrian "complaints". The fact is that the driving force of Fascist policy in Italian Tyrol is not merely to Italianise the South Tyrolese but to replace them with Italians. German teachers are dismissed wholesale, German banks are not allowed to exist, German workmen driven out of employment and confiscated land is given in reward to Italian soldiers. This serves a double purpose. As an English publicist who knows South Tyrol intimately says in a spirited protest against Fascist methods in an English journal: "The soldiers serve the double purpose of ejecting peasants of doubtful loyalty and forming colonies of patriots in the heart of the disaffected land". No wonder Austria protests on behalf of the persecuted Tyrolese.

Reprehensible Tactics.

To Mr. Lansbury's question in the Commons pointing out the delay in the transit of Free Press cables and asking for an explanation Earl Winterton gave a reply which was couched in the sneering manner he adopts in answering inconvenient questions. It might be due to the weather, his lordship declared, or it might be under section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act that the delay must have occurred. And he referred Mr. Lansbury to his friends in the Indian Legislative Assembly "who are always ready to take up the grievances of their constituents". It was not however, the weather which caused the delay. The speeches of nationalist leaders in the Assembly which made up the message sent out from India for the purpose of giving a comprehensive report of the debate on Lala Lajpatrai's boycott resolution were withheld from reaching London over the cables through official interference. This is a most reprehensible way of exercising the authority which officialdom possesses under section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act. Is the censorship of telegrams to be worked in such a manner that views and news palatable to officialdom in India are to be released promptly over the wires, while faithful accounts depicting the Indian view point are to be purposely delayed in transit? The vagaries of this censorship are evident also in the suppression of portions of interviews with the King of Afghanistan in messages cabled to India. It is a pity that the authorities do not realise that such kind of censorship proves ultimately most futile. The matter deserves to be taken up promptly in the Assembly.

Mahad Satyagraha.

Mr. G. V. Vaidya, Sub-Judge, Mahad, has dissolved the injunction restraining the "untouchable" Satyagrahis from offering Satyagraha. He has also declared in most unequivocal terms that "the tank in suit is not the private property of the Plaintiffs, but that it is Government Municipal property, and the Defendants have as much right to its enjoyment as the Plaintiffs have and that any interference with the exercise of such right would be wholly illegal". In giving this decision Mr. Vaidya has relied on several Revenue Records and a mass of other evidence including the inscription on a stone slab in the embankment of the well containing the words "Municipality Mahad 1899" engraved in Marathi. Most of the caste Hindus of Mahad who objected to the "untouchables" using the well did so under the impression that the well was private property. But now that it is declared authoritatively to be public property, they will, we trust, allow the "untouchables" the free use of the well. If they do not, the Satyagraha will and must ge resumed.

BAHRAIN.

THE SPARK WHICH MAY LEAD TO EXPLOSION

(BY G. K. N.)

The British have still very large interests in Persia. An asset of great value is the Imperial Bank. It is no longer a secret that it is more or less a British concern. Serious endeavour is now being made to open a real national bank. Dr. Boetske, the German expert who has been studying Persia's finances since Dr. Millspaugh's resignation, must have by now submitted his report. It is the Minister of Finance Mansures-Saltaneh, who with the German, is elaborating a scheme for the rival indigenous bank. The other asset of high importance is the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., with all its implications. It is the most substantial source of revenue of Persia. And the third link between Persia and Britain, which appears by no means transitory, is the Indo-Persian telegraph line. Hence any breach of good relationship between the two countries must be sincerely deplored. For Persia too stands to lose. The Russian influence is gaining ground in the North and it is a platitude now to say that England's woes are due to this direction. On the other hand there is the natural desire for Persia to consolidate her own dominions. Here England, unfortunately, stands to lose. For the first time in history since the reign of the great Shah Abbas, Persia is almost master in her own house. The British had extended a kind of protectorate over the Shaikh of Mohemerah. The Shah exacted his due from his vassal. The British made a feeble protest and left poor Sir Khazal Knight to his fate. This is generally Britain's policy. She supports a person only so long as the support involves no risk to herself. She leaves him in the lurch when matters are made hot for herself.

CHEQUERED OWNERSHIP.

A similar drama appears likely to be enacted in case of Bahrain. The Bahrains are a group of Islands some seven in number. They are more on the Oman or Arabian coast than towards the Persian. The largest is called Samak or the "fish" and is 30 miles long and 12 wide. Bahrain is very accurately described by a number of Arab geographers including Idrisi and Wustenfeld has collected all the references in them to Bahrain. The Islands were under the Khalifas till the Portuguese established a settlement there in 1507. Their vessels, however, had to weigh anchor in 1622 at the victorious voice of Shah Abbas. The Persians had undoubted domination from 1735 to 1784 when the Arabs of the Atubi tribe tried to take possession of it. The Turks too cast longing glances at it for a time. The British interfered in each case. They successfully supported only their pro-

(Continued on page 9.)

TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

FAILURE OF TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

"A MISFORTUNE" SAYS SIR AUSTEN

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has left for Geneva to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A MISFORTUNE.

Paris.—In special Interview to Reuters on his way to Geneva, Sir Austen Chamberlain said it was now sufficiently clear that the Egypitan Government would not accept the treaty he had negotiated with Sarwat Pasha. "It is a misfortune" he declared and added that the British relations would continue to be regulated by the 1922 declaration.—Reuter.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATIONS AT CAIRO

POLICE DISPERSE CROWDS

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Cairo.—Police dispersed student demonstrators in the neighbourhood of the Wafd headquarters and inflicted a few buffets. Zaghul Pasha's widow exhorted them to return to their studies.—Reuter.

SARWAT PASHA TO RESIGN?

EGYPT'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Cairo.—The Ministers met to-day without the Premier Sarwat Pasha and agreed to the written reply to the Residency with regard to Anglo-Egyptian Treaty proposals which, it is understood, Sarwat will hand over to Lord Lloyd to-day. Resignation of Sarwat is likely.

The newspaper "Elahrom" says that Government's rejection of British proposals further involves Sarwat's project in which he has agreed to further ten years' British army occupation after which, if there was no agreement the question should be referred to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION AT STOCKHOLM

GOVT. GRANTS EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Stockholm.—Riksdag adopted a Government bill approving the agreement regarding the rights and duties of the Soviet trade delegation at Sockholm. The Opponents who included ex-Premier Hammarskyold objected to the conferment of extra-territorial rights on forty Soviet Agents. The Foreign Minister assured the Conservative leader Trygger in the Upper Chamber that the agreement would be denounced if the trade delegation was found to be working outside its legitimate objects.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OF TANGIER QUESTION

JOINT CONVERSATIONS AT PARIS

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Paris.—The Franco-Spanish Tangier agreement has been signed whereby Spain's desire for a fuller share in the administration of Tangier will be met by an amendment of the 1923 statute. Spain is given command of a gendarmerie hitherto held by Belgium and more active role in police. General elections have been fixed for 24th April.

A communique states that the agreement will be communicated to British and Italian Governments which will be invited to participate in the conversations at Paris shortly with regard to the Franco-Spanish proposals and conditions of Italy's adhesion to the Tangier statute. Agreements reached by the four powers will then be submitted for the assent of the other interested powers.—Reuter.

GOVT.'S UNBENDING ATTITUDE.

"Arbitrary, Unjust & Oppressive" Assessment.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

Dear Sir,

I beg to approach your Excellency in a matter which affects the welfare of nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants of Gujarat. I do so with the greatest reluctance and with a vivid consciousness of my responsibility, and am taking the liberty of directly approaching your Excellency, as it is a matter of the utmost urgency and fraught with most serious consequences both for the people, and possibly for the Government.

AGRICULTURISTS DETERMINED.

The people of the Bardoli Taluka in the Surat District have been greatly agitated and felt sorely aggrieved over the revision settlement in the Taluka increasing the total assessment by nearly 22 per cent and coming into operation from the current revenue year, in accordance with the Government resolution No. 7259|24 of the Revenue Department dated the 19th July 1927. Having exhausted all the ordinary means at their disposal to secure redress, they met in conference at Bardoli to consider the question of resisting the revised settlement which they consider to be arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, and they invited me to preside over their deliberations. I had also a number of representations from various villages of the Taluka during the last fortnight on this subject. I met the representatives of over 75 villages in an informal meeting before the Conference began its deliberations. There was not one representative of even a single village who did not feel aggrieved over the injustice of the settlement, and with the exception of representatives from five villages who indicated a preference to refuse to pay only the increase in the assessment, those of over 70 villages expressed with one voice their determination to refuse to pay the whole of the revised assessment, till redress was granted. On seeing the determination of the majority, the minority also came round. I explained to them the seriousness of the consequences their decision would involve, I expatiated on the obvious hardships of a struggle which was bound to be protracted and might cost them their holdings. But they appeared to be firm in their resolve. With my anxiety, however, to avoid, if possible, a serious conflict with the Government, especially at the present juncture, I pleaded with them to weigh well their decision and to permit me to approach Your Excellency before they took a final decision. They listened to my advice agreed to wait for a week longer and to think the thing over and decided to meet again on the 12th instant. Nothing would have pleased me more than asking the people to take a longer period to mature their deliberations, but it was impossible as the fortnight's period of grace for the collection of assessment expires on the 20th instant.

WHAT GUJARAT HAS SUFFERED.

The unfortunate province of Gujarat has suffered grievously by the Land Revenue Policy of the Government, the consequences of which are now writ large on some of the Talukas of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. The Surat District would not have fared better, but for the unexpected coming of the World War resulting in a few years of abnormal increase in the prices of cotton which happened to be the main crop of some of its Talukas, including Bardoli, during the period. The once rich Taluka of Matar, in the Kaira District is now ruined beyond recovery, Mehemdabad and other Talukas in the same District are moving fast in the same direction, Dholka and Danduka in the Ahmedabad Diistrict, and it can be easily proved that this result has been brought about by the revenue policy of the Government. In these circumstances, I read with painful astonishment the concluding sentence in the G. R. No. 7544|24, R. D. dated the 19th July 1927:

"On the contrary he (Your Excellency in Council) has little doubt that despite the increase of assessment now to be levied, the history of the Taluka in the course of the next settlement period will be one of continually increasing prosperity." Need I add that similar predictions about other parts of Gujarat have invariably proved false?

It makes one sad to read para 11 of the Government resolution just referred to, summarily rejecting all the main grounds of objections urged on behalf of the people in various petitions and representations submitted to the Government. The way in which these objections have been brushed aside discloses a determination on the part of the Government to insist upon the increase, notwithstanding objections however serious and consequences however great.

PEOPLE NOT CONSULTED.

In a matter of such serious importance as settlement of revenue, I submit it was the obvious duty of Government to take the people affected into their confidence, and to instruct the officials concerned to make no recommendations without having held exhaustive consultations with the representatives of the villagers and giving due weight to them. But the officials seem to have done nothing of the kind, having relied mainly "on the statistics of leases and rental values" a principle by the by, adopted by Government for the first time in the history of land revenue in this Presidency. Apart from the settlement officials' failure to hear and give weight to the peoples' case, this principle is in itself open to grave objections and calculated seriously to prejudice the interests of the holders in general.

PAST DECLARATIONS IGNORED.

Even if this principle be accepted as fair, the Government may not without overwhelming cause, ignore their own declarations as for instance those made by the Revenue Member in the course of a Council session in March 1927. Contrary to these declarations, the whole revision has been based on inflated prices of land and crops and consequent increase in the rental value only during the abnormal years.

The whole revision is, besides, vitiated by certain other factors to which I shall briefly invite Your Excellency's attention. The settlement officer first made his report based on the usual system of revision in which rental valuation was a minor factor and hence the people attached no importance to it while submitting their objections. After this the Government introduced an entirely extraneous factor in the matter by approving the recommendations of the Settlement Commissioner who not only adopted an entirely new principle of revision, but even abandoned the grouping laid down by the Settlement Officer and made his own grouping on an entirely different principle. This has resulted in placing a number of villages in a higher group, which combined with other factors has been responsible for an increase of about 50 to 60 per cent. in respect of these villages. Of this no notice was given to the people before final orders were passed. The Government accepted the regrouping adopted by the Settlement Commissioner and passed final orders on the 19th July 1927. The final revision must be announced before the 1st of August, if it is to come into operation during the current year.

ANOTHER IRREGULARITY.

What is a more serious irregularity is that 31 villages were served with notices in the last week of July to submit their objections, within two months, to what in reality was a final order increasing the assessment, viz., G. R. No. 7259|24 of the 19th July 1927. The notices make the final orders wear a tentative character, and make it incumbent on Government to dispose of the objections before making the orders final, which for want of a six months notice, could not come into operation until the next revenue year. But I shall not dilate any more on the palpable injustice that has been done to the Taluka. The least I submit, that could be done by way of reparation, is for the Government to suspend the operations of revenue collections, according to the revision Settlement, and to order an examination of the whole case afresh after giving due opportunity to the people to represent their own case and ensuring full weight being given thereto.

I submit, in all humility, that it is still open to Your Excellency's Government to avoid what is bound to be a struggle of an acute type, and would respectfully urge you to afford a fair opportunity to the people to place their case before an impartial tribunal clothed with adequate authority.

Should Your Excellency think it necessary that we should meet in this matter, I would gladly wait on you.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Bombay.

II.

Government House,
Bombay.
8th February, 1928.

Dear Mr. Patel,

I am to inform you that your letter of the 6th February, on the subject of the revision settlement in the Bardoli Taluka, has been submitted to his Excellency, and has been transferred to the Revenue Department for official consideration and disposal.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) J. KER.

Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Esquire.

III.

No. 7259-B|24-3186.
Revenue Department,
Bombay Castle, 16th February, 1928.

From,

J. W. Smyth, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

To,

Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Esquire,

Subject:—"Revision Settlement of Bardoli Taluka.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to reply to your letter dated 6th February 1928, addressed to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the revised settlement of Bardoli Taluka in Surat District.

2. At the outset you express your anxiety to avoid, if possible, a serious conflict with Government, and you state that you advised the people of the taluka at an informal meeting which, it is understood, was held on the 4th instant, to defer coming to a conclusion until you had approached His Excellency the Governor, and that acting upon your advice they agreed to

(Continued on Page 10.)

A DOGMATIC REVENUE SECRETARY.

MR. VALLABHBHAI "A PERSON FROM OUTSIDE."

HIS APT RETORT TO BUREAUCRATIC TAUNT.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR GOES UNHEARD.

We publish below the correspondence that passed between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and that between the latter and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, regarding the grievances of the agriculturists in Bardoli Taluka who have to bear a total of 22 per cent. increased assessment. In the course of his letter to His Excellency Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel begins by referring to the determination of the vast majority of the agriculturists to resist the revised settlement which they consider to be arbitrary, unjust and oppressive. He refers to the growing impoverishment of Gujarat, the failure of settlement officers to take the people affected into their confidence, the ignoring by Government of their own past declarations of policy and the serious irregularities which have vitiated the settlement. Mr. Patel concludes his letter by stating: "The least, I submit, that could be done by way of reparation, is for Government to suspend the operations of revenue collections, according to the revised settlement, and to order an examination of the whole case afresh after giving due opportunity to the people to represent their own case and ensuring full weight being given thereto." After submitting that "it is still open to Your Excellency's Government to avoid what is bound to be a struggle of an acute type", Mr. Patel offered to wait on His Excellency if asked to do so.

In reply Mr. Patel was curtly informed by the Private Secretary that his letter had been transferred to the Revenue Department for official consideration and disposal.

The Revenue Secretary in his reply to Mr. Vallabhbhai relying on a newspaper report says that Government find it difficult to accept his statement that he had been exercising a restraining influence upon the agriculturists, makes dogmatic statements about the "prosperity" of Bardoli repudiates the contention that the settlement has been introduced without any regard for the condition of the cultivators and without an exhaustive consideration of all the matters available and concludes "Government are not prepared either to suspend or to reconsider the Settlement in fact to make further concessions of any kind."

Replying to this letter Mr. Vallabhbhai is surprised at the official interpretation of his attitude and after stating that he will not "emulate your dogmatic tone" draws attention to a few outstanding facts, namely, that Gujarat is admittedly the most highly assessed province in the Presidency, that Government themselves have in the past periodically reduced the assessment, that statistics of human and cattle wealth reveal a tale of steady deterioration in prosperity, that the indebtedness of the ryots has increased, that the people were not consulted by the Settlement Officer and that, on the testimony of Government officers themselves, rental value has never been regarded as a basis for assessment. Mr. Patel submits that there is no case for a compromise and that there is no escape for Government from the appointment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation into the whole case. He concludes with an apt retort to the taunt of the Revenue Secretary who described him as one of the persons from outside that the language does not become a responsible officer of a Government which is fruly dominated by "persons from outside."

The Secretary in his reply charges Mr. Patel with a "perverse misrepresentation of the motives and actions of Government." He makes it clear that his letters represent the considered views of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, that Government are not prepared to appoint an impartial tribunal and that further communication should be addressed to the Collector of the District.

IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION REFUSED.

REIGN OF TERROR IN SHANGHAI

KIDNAPPERS AND ARMED ROBBERS BUSY

POLICE FACED WITH ENORMOUS DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Shanghai.—Although the state of emergency has been cancelled by the authorities in the International Settlement, there is still enormous difficulty in suppressing kidnapping and armed robberies. Police wearing bulletproof waistcoats have made a series of lightening raids and rounded up twenty-four kidnappers who are part of a large gang of terrorists and released a seven year old Chinese boy for whom ransom of thirty-thousand sterling was being demanded. In spite of the vigilance of the police, however, a series of armed robberies have since occurred. The largest of them occurred last night when, gunmen with antomatic pistols in motor cars stole a consignment of ten-thousand sterling gold bars from a safe in the Chinese Transport Company's premises in the heart of the International Settlement and escaped.—Reuter.

FIRST INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER

BENGALI YOUTH'S APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The first Indian naval officer is a Bengali youth, Dwijendranath Mukherji, who has been appointed Engineer Sub-lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine. He is at present under training at the Royal Naval Barracks, Porstmouth. Mukherji was educated at Patna and trained in mechanical engineering at Calcutta.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO WAGON INDUSTRY

SELECT COMMITTEE OPPOSES GOVT. PROPOSALS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

A number of Select Committees have been sitting here examining Bills referrd to them by the Legislative Assembly. Of been sitting here examining Bills referred to the steel industry, embodying the Government's proposals in the matter of protection to the industry. The Select Committee on the Bill met yesterday and is reported to have held a general discussion on the issues raised by the measure, particularly concerning the wagon industry. It appears that the Government's proposals in modification of the Tariff Board's scheme, were not acceptable to the Select Committee, which held that the Tariff Board's scheme should have been accepted as the Board had fully examined and rejected the alternative now adopted by the Government, which gives the industry protection in excess of that contemplated by the Board. The Government's attitude on the subject will probably be made known on Tuesday when the Committee reassembles. Meanwhile, nothing definite is known of the ultimate form in which the proposals in respect of the wagon industry may emerge from the Select Committee stage.—A.P.

UNITY PROPOSALS.

DR. MOONJI'S VIEWS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

Political circles are discussing the statement made by Dr. Moonji, M.L.A., the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, on the All-Party Conference's resolution on the Delhi Muslim proposals. Dr. Moonji holds that if the Lucknow Pact divided India into politically water tight compartments the new proposal would permanently divide India into Hindu India and Muslim India.

He would rather leave the Muslims to choose between separate or joint electorates, themselves and declares that no one has a right to force them to abandon separate electorates. Dr. Moonji does not also agree to the separation of Sind from Bombay, for which, he thinks that no case has been made out on the merits of the question.—A.P.

It is understood that Major Webb has been appointed Health Officer of New Delhi, vice Lt.-Col. Stanger.—A.P.

IRRESPONSIBLE AND CURT

COMPELLING PEOPLE TO RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA

MAHATMA ON VALLABHBHAI GOVT CORRESPONDENCE

Writing in the "Navajivan" about the correspondence between Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Government of Bombay (Revenue Department) on the subject of the enhancement in revenue assessment in the Bardoli Taluka of Surat district, Mahatma Gandhi states:

The correspondence between Sjt. Vallabhbhai and the Government makes, from one point of view, a painful reading. So far as I can see, Sjt. Vallabhbhai's arguments are quite sound. The reply to it is full of irresponsible and curt statements.

I will not discuss the merits or demerits of Sjt. Vallabhbhai's arguments. But I am sure, any independent reader who reads the correspondence will find that Sjt. Vallabhbhai's demand is quite just. He does not want the Government to accept his arguments and act accordingly. What he wants is an independent committee to go through the whole question and give its decision which, Sjt. Vallabhbhai insists, should be binding both on the Government as well as the people.

But this just demand raises a very important point. Is the appointment of a committee whose decision would be binding on the Government constitutional or possible? Is the Government not the paramount power? But then in a Court of Law the Government has no special status. The Government keeps the problems of revenue out of the courts of Law. It is impossible to understand their reasons for doing so. But I would leave the reasons alone for the present.

When the Law cannot decide the questions of revenue, what can Sjt. Vallabhbhai do except demanding on behalf of the people an independent committee of inquiry? Should he ask the people to go on sending applications and wait? The people themselves had sent in numerous applications to the Government which brought no results. They therefore, approached Sjt. Vallabhbhai and asked him to lead the Satyagraha struggle. According to the ettiquette of a Satyagrahi, Sjt. Vallabhbhai demanded an independent inquiry committee from the Government. The latter by their refusal to entertain even such a just demand compelled the people to resort to Satyagraha.

The Government declares that Sjt. Vallabhbhai is a 'person from outside'. This is rather strange. It is the kettle calling the pot black. So long as Bardoli is in India no Indian can be an outsider there. If there is anybody from the outside, it is the English, and if I may say so all the officers of this Government from the outside are outsiders. How strange is it that this foreign Government calls Vallabhbhai in Bardoli as a man from outside? For this and such reasons people like myself considered it a sin to be loyal to this Government and non-co-operated with it. How can one expect any justice when insolence is at its height?

Then, who can set this Government right and make it learn the ways of Justice? Only a Satyagrahi. The Government's strength is in its bayonets and swords. But their swords are useless before the double-edged sword of Satyagraha. If the people of Bardoli insist on Satyagraha, the Government will have either to appoint a committee or to accept Sjt. Vallabhbhai's arguments, and they will have to admit that Sjt Vallabhbhai is not a man from the outside.

Let the people of Bardoli not forget that they are the masters of their choice.

EFFECT OF RUBBER RESTRICTIONS

INDUSTRY SUFFERING FROM FOREIGN COMPETITION

COLOMBO, Mar. 3.

The following resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Amery, Colonial Secretary by the Low Country Product's Association, Ceylon, regarding rubber restriction. The Association asks the immediate aboiition of the restriction which has led to considerable increase in production, reclamation and large extensions in foreign countries. Every increase in demand has been met by an increase in non-British production. Production is again getting ahead of consumption. Unless extension in foreign countries which is being stimulated and helped by restriction is checked by its immediate removal, the injury to the industry in Ceylon will be irremediable especially if corporate buying is introduced and the antagonising of consuming countries leads to protection.—A. P.

Bombay, March 2.—His Highness the Aga Khan has become a patron of the Childrens Aid Society and has contributed a sum of Rs. 2,500/- to its funds.—A. P.

Yeotmal, March 1.—"Give me a cigarette to smoke before the rope is put round my neck." This was the last request of Hassan, A murderer who was sentenced to be hanged for a capital offence in the course of his campaign of looting bullock-carts in night time on the High road between Akola and Basim. Three Accomplices of Hasan were sentenced to undergo eight years hard labour each.—A. P.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

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PRESIDENCY COLLEGE REOPENS

BENGAL GOVERNORS MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

The Presidency College, Calcutta, reopened to-day when a large number of students attended. The following message was sent by the Governor:

"As the visitor of the Presidency College I have been much concerned at the compulsory closing of the College these last few weeks. Government have decided to reopen the College on March 3rd. I would remind you that the future well-being of the College lies in your hands and urge you to show yourselves worthy of this responsibility. You will realise that the privileges you enjoy demand correspondingly a high standard of conduct from you and I rely upon you to give your willing assistance to me and the College authorities to assure smooth working of the college in the future."—A. P.

"IN BEST HEALTH AND SPIRIT"

EX-MAHARAJAH OF NABHA'S MESSAGE

S. Sardul Singh Caveeshar has received the following telegram from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, Malvindra Bahadur of Nabha, who is now in exile in Kodaikanal:—

I am in best health and spirit not so cold here as I feared Nitayanema Gutka is with me but please send Surya Prakash if you can later on after arranging things here for proper respects etc. I shall request you to send Shri Guru Granth Sahib have asked Sub-Collector sure to supply me Dr. Annie Besants English translation of Gita and Hindi Tulsi Ramayana I ask you all friends there to pray to Akal-Purusha to give me and mine strength to pass through these trials unflinchingly Sat-sri-akal-Maharaja Nabha".

S. AFRICAN BOXER TO VISIT INDIA

READY TO TRY CONCLUSIONS IN BANTAM WEIGHTS

A Durban (Natal) correspondent writes under date 31st January last:—

"Billy Padarath, the well-known local pugilist, is shortly to leave for India and is anxious to meet any boxer in the bantam weights on his arrival. Meanwhile, any communications can be made in care of B. V. Naidoo, care P. O. Box, 692 Durban, Natal."

INHERITANCE IN BARODA STATE

EMANCIPATE WOMEN AND GIVE THEM MEN'S RIGHT

STIRRING APPEAL OF H. H MAHARANI,

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 2.

A mass meeting of the women of Baroda was held on Tuesday evening at the Maharaja Theatre to voice the opinion of the women of the State on the legislative measure proposed by His Highness the Maharaja's Government for entitling to a certain extent, the Hindu women to inherit the property of their husbands and parents. Mrs. Sharda Sumant Mehta presided. Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, Shrimati Shakuntala Raje and several other ladies of the Royal family were present among others.

Mrs. Mehta, at the outset, explained the outlines of the measures proposed by the the Baroda Government and said that it was the first time the women of Baroda had met to consider a problem of their rights. It was a red-letter day in the history of the movement of the emancipation of women in Gujerat. The condition of Hindu women as existed was simply abominable. Mrs. Mehta drew a vivid picture of the horrors of Hindu widows who in spite of some of them being wives of rich men had to lead a life of a pauper because the law makers of the land did not choose to include the wife's right to inheritance. The law in the case of Muslim women was entirely different. They were entitled to inherit the property of both the husband and the father.

A DEPLORABLE FACT.

Continuing, Mrs Mehta said that it was deplorable that the Englishmen who were born of free mothers, in whose country chivalry was at its best, where women were considered equals of men, should have framed such laws in India as have deprived women of their rights as human beings. She deplored even more the attitude of Indian Nationalist leaders who were trying to establish Swaraj without women of the country on their side. She concluded with an appeal to emancipate the woman first and to give her the samo rights as man. "This done," Mrs. Mehta declared, "you will not have to go far to get Swaraj."

MAHARANI'S ADDRESS.

Her Highness Maharani Chinnabai, addressing the meeting, condemned in very strong terms the contemptible manner in which Hindu widows were treated by the society. She said: "Unless we women are economically independent, our fate is sealed. To fight for and get this economic independence women must educate themselves first. Unless you are educated, you would not be considered fit. Unless you are educated, you would not understand exactly the position in which you are rotting. I, therefor, insist on female education as the first and foremost step for the aemlioration of our sex. I do not believe in repeating our past glories. It does not at all matter to me whether my ancestors thousands of years ago were sages or brutes. What we must think about is our present condition."

BEGIN CHARITY AT HOME.

Continuing, Her Highness referred to "Mother India" of Miss Mayo, and said that though most of the libellous allegations against the women of India in that book were absolutely false and unfounded, there were some which deserved the careful attention of the well-wishers of India whose duty it was to do away with the wrongs done to women. Unless it was done, it was no use asking for national independence. It was always wise to begin charity at Home and Her Highness reminded of it to Indian leaders who were clamouring for Swaraj. Unless social conditions of Indians improved there was little hope of a good Government in the country.

Concluding the Maharanee asked her hearers to take advantage of the many social legislations provided by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad such as the "Prevention of child Marriage Act," "the compulsory education Act." etc., and continue to fight for all the elementary rights of human beings.

WANTED EQUAL STATUS.

A resolution demanding an equal right for unmarried daughter to share equally the father's property with her brother or brother's and the right for the widow to share equally, the property of her husband with her sons and unmarried daughters was then passed unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed with a vote of hearty thanks for Her Highness the Maharanee and Mrs. Sharda Mehta.

The Secretary of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference announces that a directory of the Vaidy practitioners has been completed and that it is now in the press. Ayurvedic practitions are requested to send forms duly filled up to 16th March. Forms may be had from the All-India Ayurved Mahamandal, Cawnpore.

PROF. INDRA IN JAIL

"TREATED AS ORDINARY CONVICT"

BAIL APPLICATION IN PUNJAB HIGH COURT

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

The bail application of Professor Indra who is undergoing imprisonment in the District Jail of Ferozepur was heard yesterday by Justice Fforde of the Punjab High Court. Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar, counsel for the appellant urged that the office of Professor Indra was merely a technical one, as it was not proved by the prosecution that he had either written or even had knowledge of the article for which he was convicted. He should therefore be released on bail. His Lordship did not grant his application but a revision application has been admitted, and an early date will be fixed for argument.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

In this connection, Deshbandhu Gupta, Editor 'Tej' informs the press that Professor Indra is not keeping good health. He lost thirteen pounds of weight and inspite of the recommendation of the District Judge to the local Government to treat him as a special class prisoner he is being treated as an ordinary convict. He is being fed on ordinary 'jai' diet but he has nothing to complain against the jail authorities.—A. P.

TUKOJI-MILLER MARRIAGE

DHANGAR COMMUNITY'S OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 29.

A member of Sir Tukojirao's party left Indore last week for Bangalore with boxes of valuables. People here think that this jewellery is intended for Miss Miller. Some here say that it is for sale. The Indore Brahmo Samaj members received a wire from Sir Tukoji's entourage seeking their sympathy and support in the Shuddhi and marriage of Miss Miller. I hear the members are not only not going to sympathise with Sir Tukoji in this wedding but are seriously thinking of removing from its membership such of his staff as are helping Sir Tukoji in this marriage.

Sir Tukoji's agents have not yet relaxed their efforts in getting Indore public in favour of Miller-Tukoji wedding. Some of them were seen moving in motor cars and getting the signatures of the illiterate menials who are still in the service of Sir Tukojirao. These poor employees are not in a position to give any adverse opinion and Indorians know what weight to attach to the choice of people who style themselves Indore Maratha Samaj? The leading Khutekar Dhangars, who belong to the caste of the Maharaja had a meeting of the punch bhayas, and representatives of the caste and by means of balloting already gave expression to their opposition to the wedding. The senior Ma.saheb Bansode is stoutly opposing this alliance. Some elderly Dhangar Shilledars have reminded Sir Tukoji of the solemn promise given to the caste in the year 1913 at the time of the second marriage, when the Maharaja gave an assurance to his caste that he would not marry a third wife. They are determined not to yield. They think it will set a bad example to the present young ruling Prince Yeshvantrao. The punch bhayas who are the elders managing the Khutekar Dhangar caste at Indore referred to the Shanker orders passed by Sir Tukoji when on the gadi penalising polygamous weddings among the Holkers who are the nearest relatives of the Maharaja.

Several attempts were made by the agents of Sir Tukoji to interview both the Maharanis. They were not granted any interviews. The Junior Maharani still continues her Satyagraha.

Indore people are anxiously awaiting the decision of the appeal in the Maharaja of Tikaris case before the Patna High court where conversion and marriage with an Australian girl by a Hindu Maharaja was held invalid by the lower Court.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA

CHHINDWARA, Mar. 3.

Preparations are in progress for holding the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Jubbulpore on 6, 7 and 8 April next. Notices of resolutions received include one approving of Miss Millers conversion to Hinduism. Sir Tukoji Rao has notified his intention of attending the session, along with Miss Miller.—A.P.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 3.

The local Hindu Sabha has suggested the names of Lala Lajpat Rai, Raja Rampal Singh, Bhai Parmanand, Rai Bahadur Babu Anandswaroop, Mr. N. C. Kelkar for presidentship of the ensuing session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Juppulpore.

CALCUTTA SWEEPERS AND WAGES

10,000 MEN STRIKE WORK

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

About ten thousand sweepers of the Calcutta Corporation went on strike to-day on the question of wages. It is stated that sometime ago they sent a memorial to the Chief Executive Officer stating their grievances with regard to wages. Steps are being taken to remove the inconvenience caused by the strike.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

WILL PROVE BENEFICIAL TO INDIA

EGYPTIAN PRESS COMMENTS

"Al Balagh" which is the organ of the Wafd Party in Egypt, comments on the Simon Commission in these terms:—We had called the Simon Commission the "second Milner Commission" and events go to prove that we were correct in our surmise. This Commission can be styled the Milner Commission in every way.

The well-known English journal, the "Nation", is angry with the Indians because they want to boycott the Simon Commission in the way the Egyptians had boycotted the Milner Commission. The journal proceeds to say that it is wrong on the part of the Indians to think tha Egyptians had compelled the Britishers to bow before them by boycotting the Milner Commission. But the "Nation" itself is wrong in thinking that whatever Egypt has got to-day from England, is the result of the boycott of the Milner Commission. Had the Egyptians accepted the Milner Commission, the position of Egypt would have been not a whit better than that of a conquered country.

The same is the case with the Simon Commission. If the Indians completely boycott it, they will certainly be benefitted. Not only India but indirectly all the Eastern countries will be benefitted by this boycott.

There is no doubt that India and Egypt differ from each other in so many respects. Egypt was never a British possession. Egypt was never regarded as a country conquered by Britain. Neither are there states in Egypt nor the different elements always fighting with one another. But it does not mean that Egypt and India are different from each other when it is a question of boycotting the deceptive reforms. During the last several years India has made wonderful progress mentally and it has reached a stage when it can claim complete independence.

So far as we can think, our opinion is that the boycott of the Commission will ultimately prove beneficial to India. In our opinion the boycott can in no way prove harmful to India. On the contrary, it will be certainly injurious for her to accept the Commission, for it will mean that India is quite contented and happy in her slavery to Britain.

If the Nationalsts of India succeed in completely boycotting the Commission, then we should rest assured that Britain will be compelled to do justice by India in the near future. ("Hamdard").

SIMON COMMISSION

HISTORIC TOWN BOYCOTTS

TIRUVADI, Mar. 4.

Sir John Simon and the members of the Statutory Commission paid a brief visit to this historic town this morning when they were presented an address of welcome by the local union board which resolved to do so by a majority only last evening, in the teeth of Swarajist opposition. Tiruvadi observed a quiet hartal in response to the widespread propaganda carried on by the Congress Committee. The Commissioners left for Tanjore after visiting the Sanskrit College.—A.P.

COMMISSIONERS VISIT TANJORE DIST. BOARD

TANJORE, Mar. 3.

Before visiting the Municipal Office the members of the Statutory Commission attended the special meeting of the District Board which was in progress. The arrival was the signal for a motion for adjournment of the meeting by Mr. Marudavanam Pillai, a Swarajist M.L.C., who resented the Commission was unwanted and an insult to the Indian nation. The motion was defeated and the Commissioners watched the proceedings.—A. P.

REMORKABLE FLIGHT OF LOS ANGLES

COVERS 2265 MILES IN 40 HOURS

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Lakehurst (New Jersey).—The Naval Dirigible "Los Angels" completed a trip from the Panama Canal zone, but landing operations were interrupted by a blinding snowstorm in which the airship was carried off with four sailors clinging to cabin handrails.

A latter Lakehurst message states:—With sailors safe on board, having been hauled in through windows, Los Angels descended successfully and was shepherded to hangar."

The "Los Angels", which was formerly a zeppelin, is America's biggest airship and is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Rosendahl. She departed on 26th February and reached France Field in the Panama Canal Zone, a distance of 2265 miles in forty hours, this being the longest flight since the crossing of the Atlantic. She then proceeded to Cuba and returned to Lakehurst at 11-30 last night. She landed at four this morning after several unsuccessful attempts. She reascended at 4-20 owing to the impossibility of garaging. It is expected that she will continue cruising until the winds are moderate.—Reuter.

MR HARTSHORN INDISPOSED

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

Rt. Hon'ble Vernon Hartshorn, Member of the Statutory Commission, is indisposed and did not leave for Tanjore last night. Major D. P. Johnstone, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor is attending on him. He is still in the Government House and hopes to rejoin the Commission at Arkonam next week on its way to Lahore.—A. P.

COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME AT LAHORE

READY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

It is announced on behalf of the Statutory Commission that although the Commission's programme of visit to Lahore is already very full representative association desirous of sending deputations to meet the Commission should apply to the Secretary, Indian Statutory Commission, Lahore, not later than March 9.—A. P.

"BRILLIANT GATHERING"

GARDEN PARTY TO COMMISSION

TANJORE, Mar. 4.

A large and brilliant gathering from all parts of the District was present at a garden party given this evening by the Simon Commission Reception Committee at Sivaganga Gardens, Tanjore.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

LORD BURNHAM ADDRESSES TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

TANJORE, Mar. 4.

Lord Burnham addressing the Tteachers and students at the Teachers Training School laid stress on the improvement of elementary education and on the dependence of boys character on that of teachers. He told them that he had been the Chairman of the Educational Council in Britain for many years.—A. P.

SIMON SEVEN IN POONDI

TANJORE, Mar. 4.

The members of the Statutory Commission motored to Poondi, where they were received by Mr. Vahdayar of Poondi and entertained to lunch and at a music party.—A. P.

SIR JOHN PLAYS BILLIARD

TANJORE, Mar. 4.

Sir John Simon was taken to the Local Union Club last night by Mr. Narasimhachariar. Sir John played a game of a billiards at the Club.—A. P.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR PATIALA

DELHI, Mar. 4.

His Excellency he Viceroy and party left to-day for Patiala.—A. P.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH TEACHING

QUESTION REFERRED TO SYNDICATE

The Senate of the Bombay University on Saturday after a heated discussion extending over three hours referred the question of post-graduate teaching and researcr to the Syndicate. Dr. Viegas who sponsored the amendment to refer the matter to the Syndicate made a humorous speech which threw the house into convlusions of laughter In spite of strong opposition he carried the day and his amendment was declared carried by 32 votes against 26.

At the outset on the motion of Dr. Y. G. Nadgir the Senate agreed to recognise the American Presbetarian Mission Hospital Miraj for the purpose of post graduate study prescribed for the M. S. (Master of Surgery) examination on condition that the authorities of the hosiptal agree to make the necessary arrangements for a course of regional anatomy and operative surgery at an early date.

Mr. K. M. Munoshi then moved that the report of the Senate Committee on post graduate teaching and research be approved and adopted.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration. He made a humorous speech observing that the way in which the Committee proposed to distribute a lakh of rupees for postgraduate work was not all businesslike. The most striking feature of the report was that almost every member of the Committee who represented some institution or other had been anxious to have a finger in the pie. (laughter). Indeed there had been a regular scramble for the spoils and every member tried to grab as much as he could." (Laughter.) The members of the Committee sitting at a table wielded their ladles to get at least something out of the porringer. (Laughter). If posteraduate study was going on, by all means let it go on, but if it was not thriving, then let it die. The House should not allow the funds of the University to be frittered away in the manner suggested. The University was manufacturing thousands of graduates every year and if only it were minded to establish a college of Techology, the problem of unemployment among the graduates could be effectively solved. He wanted the University to open out careers to young men instead of starting a school of Mathematics at Poona which was of no use to the young. Why should the University utilise its funds for such purposes? He thought that purely literary or scientific studies would not be of any use to the students and concluded saying, "A State that has more colleges than preferment is in danger."

Prinipal M. L. Tannan seconded the amendment. He agreed with Dr. Viegas that the report presented to the Senate was an illogical one. On the one hand the scheme wanted to lay down that the post. graduate study and research work should bo continued only in the name and under the control of the University and on the other it laid down that the University was not prepared to do anything at all for postgraduate studies and research work in commercial subjects.

Principal Kanitkar: You also want a big laddler? (Laughter).

Principal Tannan: No. I want the House to recognise the importance of post-graduate study and research work in commercial subjects also. My College has been doing research work and is entitled to as much support from the University as any other college.

Principal Kanitkar thought that the Bombay University had not cut a good figure in research compared with other Universities in India. The prestige and dignity of the University would be enhanced if it promoted research work. He appealed to the House not to be misled by the remarks of Dr. Viegas and opined that it would be a waste of time to send back the report to the Syndicate.

The Rev. J. Duhr was strongly of opinion that the report should be sent back to the Syndicate. His main contention was to prevent the University from destroying research work which existed in the Colleges. The scheme struck him as mainly distributing a grant of money among various claimants. That such a large proportion of the available funds should have to go to a particular branch of knowledge only did not seem to hold out great hopes that the University would ever be transformed into a teaching University for higher academic work and research in a sufficiently large number of subjects to deserve the name University.

Dr. A. G. Naik supporting the amendment urged the Syndicate to start a college where students could be taught applied sciences. The sooner it was done the better.

Principal Hamill thought it an absolute waste of time to refer the scheme to the Syndicate. He appealed to Dr. Viegas to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Finlay Shirras declared that the scheme before the House was a really sound scheme. He wanted the House to throw out the amendment.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was declared carried by 32 votes against 26.

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BAHRAIN

(Continued from page 6.)

tege the Arab Shaikh against both the Turk and the Persian.

BRITISH PROTECTION.

Bahrain is supposed to be independent under an Arab ruler, but the latter is more like one of the Princes of India,—a protected chief. The Resident of Bahrain is appointed by the Government of India, and he issues advice which the Sheikh considers command. The bone of contention are the pearl fisheries. For Bahrain supplies to the markets of the world a large amount of pearls every year, perhaps not as bright as those from Ceylon but of larger size. It has been estimated by a French scientist that application of modern methods would treble the income. Some four hundred boats go a fishing for pearls in the season and a tax is levied by the Shaikh. Another source of income for Bahrain are the magnificent date palms. The language is Arabic as the people are more or less Arabs, but Persian is also understood. Being a spot cut out from the main currents of civilisation, Bahrain preserves many ancient customs and manners including falconry.

The Islands appear to be at one time inhabited by Phoenicians. There are mysterious old tombs constructed of solid square blocks of stone which could not have been built by any people whom we know to have dwelt permanently in the Islands.

PERSIA'S VEHEMENT PROTEST.

The present trouble with Persia has arisen with respect to the treaty between Ibn Saud of Hedjaz and the British. The sixth clause refers to Bahrain as if it was within British sphere of political influence, if not domination. Persia objected to it last November. The Persian press has been vehemently repudiating the British claims to the Islands with apparent unanimity. I do not see it stated by any authority, but it appears that the object of British transfer of Bahrain to Ibn Saud becomes intelligible when we learn that it is inhabited by 8,000 Wahabis or followers of Ibn Saud.

As I said the literature about Bahrain is not limited in the indigenous sources themselves. We should, however, prefer to see what mediaeval Persian authorities think of Bahrain. We may refer for instance to Hamdullah Mustawfi. He compiled his work in 1340, in the time of the grandson of Halaku, who destroyed Baghdad. He was a historian and also a geographer. It is his geography the 'Nuzhat-ul-Kulub' which serves us. Mustawfi who belonged to Kazwin is not to be confounded with his namesake the geographer Qazwini who wrote in Arabic. The city according to our Persian authority lies on the Arabian mainland and was called Hajar. It was founded by the Sasanian monarch Ardeshir Babekan. Further,

"In former days, Bahrain, together with Lahsa, Qatif khatt, Azar, Alarah, Faruq, Baynunah, Sabun, Darin and Ghabah were all counted as of the Arab kingdom. At the present day however, the island of Bahran forms a part of Fars, being of the kingdom of Iran, though in the present work, in the map of Iran as described on a previous page, it is not delineated, being too far afield. The peninsula of Qatif and Lahsa, with the other neighbouring places, however, at most times pay no allegiance to the Bahryan rulers. Bahryan, in the way of fruits, produces dates, and these are very plentiful, being exported to many neighbouring lands. The climate of Bahryan is extremely hot, its water is derived from both springs and underground channels. The people are, for the most part, Moslem of good religion and orthodox belief; but many are mere pirates and excel in naught but in sailing out to sea, seizing the ships of merchants and carrying off their goods."

In another place Mustawfi records:

"In the Persian Gulf are many islands, and of those which are inhabited and celebrated as belonging to the kingdom of Iran are these following, Hurmuz Qays (or Qaysh), Bahryan, Kharik, Khasik, Kand, Anashak, Lavar, Armus and Abarkafan; and in Bahryan the pearl diving takes place and large pearls are found in this Gulf such as come from no other sea. The best diving ground lies between Qays and Kharik. In the neighbourhood of Aden too they dive for pearls. In regard to other islands here, but which are counted as of India and Yaman, mention will be found in books of cosmogony. There is much ambergris found in this sea, the fish eat it and perish by its effects, the ambergris which they take from the belly of a fish has already lost much of its perfume and colour. There are also near this sea numerous mines of various kinds of corundums, cornelians and emery stone; also mines of gold, silver, iron, brass and magnetic ore. Lastly there is in the Persian Gulf a whirlpool, escape from which is only possible by the special Providence of God."

EUROPEAN INTRUDERS.

Is it not obvious from the situation of the Islands that whether they belong to Persia or Arabia or Turkey, they certainly are the property of no European "intruders". Sir Austen Chamberlain's phrase is calculated to intensify the ire of reviving Persia.

But much transformation has taken place since the fourteenth century and the imperialistic and very imperious accent of Lord Curzon who devoted a chapter to "native mala fides" in the Persian Gulf in his book in 1892 together with the records in the Government of India archives need inspection before one can adequately satisfy reasonable thinkers regarding the 'via media' which is not impossible. Only, it looks as if the gods wish to deprive Britain of reason before dismembering her. For she is preparing to raise a triple hornet's nest —in Iraq, Egypt and Persia simultaneously.

DANGER TO MANDATES SYSTEM.

ALLEGED BRITISH EFFORTS TO ANNEX TANGANYIKA

GERMAN COLONIAL ORGANISATIONS' PROTEST.

LONDON, March 4.

Berlin:—At a meeting of the German colonial organisations, ex-Governors of East Africa and Kiaochow, Dr. Schnee and Captain Meyer Waldeck respectively, ex-Colonial Minister Beel and others made speeches protesting against alleged British efforts to annex Tanganyika and demanding that the German Government should draw attention of the League of Nations to the danger threatening the mandates system.—Reuter.

GLOBE-TROTTERS ARRIVE AT BASRAH.

LONDON, March 3.

Basrah:—Brothers Gttv Raymond and Robert Raymond who left England in July, 1926, on a walk round the world have arrived at Basrah. They have four years' walking before them in which they will traverse India, China and North America. —Reuter.

"SLEUTH HOUND OF TREASURY"

ENGLAND'S OLDEST BARRISTER DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The death has occurred of Sir Harry Poland, who was England's oldest Barrister and had appeared as Crown Prosecutor in a number of notorious cases. He was known as the "sleuthhound of the Treasury". Lord Reading, when he was a junior at the Bar, "devilled" for Sir Harry Poland.—Reuter's Special.

(Harry Poland whose death is reported by Reuter was called to the Bar in 1851. He was for many years one of the Counsel for the Treasury and Home Offices. He retired from practice in 1895, the year in which he was knighted. From 1874-1901 he was recorder of Dover).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

DEVISING A NATIONAL SCHEME OF WORK

(From a Correspondent.)

KADUR, Mar. 3.

Several prominent workers of the Hindustan Seva Dal hailing from different parts of Karnataka met at Hosakoppa, Mysore State, to devise a practical scheme of work to be undertaken for the current year. After the President's review of the past work of the Congress and the Dal in Karnataka, a draft programme was placed before the Conference. Mr. Srinivasa Rao Kowjalgi, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Mr. Rangiengar, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Mr. Chotalal of Nileshwar with his unseparable consignment of Khaddar, were prominent among those that were present.

KARACHI IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the Port of Karachi for February issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (Merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,04,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 3,85,00,000 the former showing a decrease of Rs. 17,00,000 and the latter an increase Rs. 89,00,000 as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive for the eleven months ending February show a decrease of Rs. 1,37,00,000 or five per cent. under imports, but an increase of Rs. 2,32,00,000 or ten per cent under exports, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.—A. P.

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A leuture on Co-operative Banking in India, was delivered by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, at the Kanara Union on Sunday last. Mr. S. G. Warty presided on the occasion.

Mr. Mehta first described the advantages of Co-operation to the well being of India and explained why Co-operative Credit preceded every other co-operative activity in India, in contrast to the progress of the movement in the West. He stated that India was mainly an agricultural country whose agriculturists have long been under the thumb of money-lenders and deserved to be rescued from their tyranny. While Mr. Mehta recognised the services which money-lenders render to agricultural finance, he thought that co-operative credit avoided some of the worst evils arising out of the money-lender's business. In Mr. Mehta's opinion, the Indian cultivator was as efficient as he could be but his main difficulty was credit and the extension of co-operation in this direction but on right lines, is bound to increase production.

Mr. Mehta, then traced the progress of the Co-operative movement in Germany and compared it with India. He alluded to illiteracy and other factors which impeded progress but was never pessimistic and was quite sure that in course of time if only the process continued without interruption, co-operation in India would grow into a mighty movement encompassing every activity and ensuring the prosperity of the country.

He admitted there were many difficulties and defects in the present working and that some evils had come out of them and he hoped to deal with all of them on another occasion. He then discussed the various alternatives to Co-operation in agricultural finance and referred to at length to the Egyptian State Bank Scheme. He thought on the whole that such schemes however great they might seem, would not prove as beneficial in the end as Co-operative Credit on present lines. After speaking for about an hour Mr. Mehta concluded his instructive address.

The audience seemed to be much interested in the lecture and many from among them asked questions to Mr. Mehta to clear up points and Mr. Mehta then gave his explanations. Prof. S. V. Palekar then humourously drew a comparison between agricultural co-operation and Co-operation in cities like Bombay and thought that in cities many of the members of the Societies were borrowing money to waste on the races. Mr. Palekar discussed also other questions of rural economies and thought that the present method of primary education was driving away the agriculturist from agricultural pursuits.

The President in winding up the proceedings thanked Mr. Mehta for his very able address which he delivered in a quiet, unobtrusive, and modest manner quite in the fashion of a man who put thoughts above words. While he praised the work of co-operators and their genuine zeal he thought that to keep them alert and on the right path, it was also necessary to publish criticism from time to time. He himself had contributed his own criticism in this direction what he found was on the whole well-received and has had its effect. Proceedings then came to a close.

GOVT. OF INDIA

EXODUS TO HILL STATION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

A number of cuts tabled for discussion in the Legislative Assembly touch the question of Hill exodus and the Government of India is likely to announce their decision during the discussion of the question. It is understood that meanwhile Government is likely to prolong their stay in Delhi to six six months instead of five, moving up to Simla after the 14th April.—A. P.

"FRIGHTENING MAHARANI OF NABHA"

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Under the above heading you have published a letter from one Sardar Sardul Singh in your issue of 29th ultimo (Delhi Edition). This Sirdar therein makes a mean and vulgar insinuation against a gentleman whom I know better than any body else. The gentleman in question did go to Dehra Dun, but at the invitation of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Nabha. He went not in a demi-official capacity but as a true friend and well-wisher of the Ex-Maharaja and the Royal House of Nabha. The gentleman went there not to threaten but to sympathise with the afflicted Maharani and give Her Highness some useful advice. The advice was in Her Highness's best interests and was to the effect that she might co-operate in installing the Tika Sahib on the Gaddi of Nabha her return to her State as the Regent and strive hard to obtain complete freedom for her royal husband from the present restrictions imposed upon him, which are very keenly felt by the whole nation and especially by Her Highness. No sane man can deny the sincerity or validity of the advice, but it evidently does not suit Sirdar Sardul Singh. I am absolutely sure that the person referred to never frightened the Maharani with the story of the Ex-Maharaja's connection with Russia. I can only hope that Sirdar Sardul Singh will express his regret through the columns of your paper, for his baseless insinuations against a very well-meaning man.—Yours etc.,

RANBIR SINGH JAIN,

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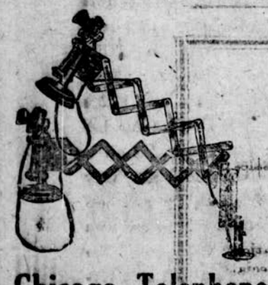

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TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI.

(Continued from page 7.)

wait for one week. If the report contained in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 13th instant is correct, you addressed a Conference at Bardoli on the 12th instant, and stated that you had received a reply that your communication had been sent to the Revenue Department for disposal. The newspaper report continues "Mr. Patel treated this reply as a refusal on the part of Government to reconsider their decision regarding the revised assessment, and called on the peasantry of Bardoli to start a no-tax compaign". I am to point out that the fact that your communication to His Excellency the Governor was passed on to the Department of Government concerned for disposal was in accordance with constitutional practice, and that the conclusion which, it is stated, you reached therefrom was not therefore justified. This being so, the Governor in Council finds it difficult to make your statement, as quoted above, coincide with your remark that you have been exercising a restraining influence upon your supporters. If the newspaper account is correct, your attitude would appear to be different from that of certain members of the Legislative Council representing Gujarat constituencies who warned the cultivators of the consequenes of the action suggested at the meeting, although these gentlemen are also known to be opposed to the settlement.

BARDOLI'S "PROSPERITY."

3. The Governor in Council is entirely unable to accept your statement that the "province of Gujarat has suffered grievously by the land revenue policy of the Government", and he reiterates the statement made in the Government Resolution sanctioning this settlement that he has no doubt that the history of the taluka in the course of the next settlement period will be one of continually increasing prosperity. The history of Bardoli, as well as of Chorasi for the past thirty years is ample warrant for this prediction.

4. You state that in the preparation of the settlement it was "the obvious duty of Government to take the people affected into their confidence, and to instruct the officials concerned to make no recommendations without having held exhaustive consultations with the representatives of the villagers and giving due weight to them." You add that the officials have done nothing of the kind. You are presumably aware that the settlement was prepared by an experienced Revenue Officer, Mr. M. S. Jayakar, who was in charge of the Prant in which Bardoli Taluka is contained. For a period ranging over ten months he travelled throughout the taluka and inspected each and every village. His inquiries were conducted in the fields and in the villages and after conversation and consultation with the cultivators. This was in accordance with the invariable practice of settlement work in this Presidency, and no deviation from the standing orders on the subject occurred. It is therefore not correct to state that the people had no opportunity of being heard.

ONE OF THE FACTORS.

5. You next proceed to assert that "the officials relied on the statistics of leases and rental values" a principle by the bye adopted by the Government, for the first time in the history of land revenue in this Presidency." The Governor in Council is unable to ascertain your authority for this statement. Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code directs that in revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the value of land, and the Settlement Manual which has been in force for forty-five years directs the Settlement Officer to take into consideration a certain number of factors, one of which is statistics of leases, sales and mortgages. You state that "the Settlement Officer first made his report based on the usual system of revision in which rental valuation was a minor factor", and you add that "Government introduced an entirely extraneous factor in the matter by approving the recommendations of the Settlement Commissioner who not only adopted an entirely new principle of revision, but even abandoned a grouping laid down by the Settlement Officer and made his own grouping on entirely different principles." It is perfectly true that the Commissioner of Settlement, who as a former Collector of the district had an intimate acquaintance with the taluka, did make certain changes in the grouping, and also that he laid greater emphasis than the Settlement Officer did upon the statistics of rents and leases, but I am to point out that this action of his, so far from being detrimental to the interests of the persons affected, was actually to their advantage. The net result of the Settlement Officer's proposals was to give an increase of 30.59 per cent. over the existing assessment. The effect of the Commissioner of Settlement's proposals was to give an increase of 29.03 per cent. Then Government, consstently with the declaration of the Hon. the Revenue Member made in his speech in the Legislative Council in March, 1927, to which you have referred, further investigated the statistics supplied to them, and finally, in order to give the fullest allowance to the possibility of prices having become unnaturally inflated during the war years and to obviate any chance of hardship, further revised the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer and modified by the Commissioner of Settlements by making a considerable reduction in them, the effect of which was to fix the net increase at 21.97 per cent. only, as contrasted with the Settlement Officer's 30.59 and the Commissioner of Settlement's 29.03. You state "The way in which these objections have been brushed aside discloses a determination on the part of Government to insist upon the increase notwithstanding objection however serions and consequences however great." The Governor-in-Council trusts that after you have perused the figures given above, you will realize that this statement has no foundation in fact. To sum up, the Governor-in-Council emphatically repudiates the contention that this settlement has been introduced without any regard for the condition of the cultivators and without an exhaustive consideration of all the materials available.

NOT PREPARED TO RECONSIDER.

6. You suggest that it was a serious irregularity that 31 villages were served with a notice in the last week of July to submit their objections within two months to what in reality was a final order increasing the assessment, namely, Government Resolution No. 7259|24 of 19th July 1927. I am to explain that notices of this kind are sent only to those villages in which there is an increase in the Settlement Officer's rates. The issue of this notice is not prescribed by law but is a matter of administrative practice adopted in order to enable the people to know that Government have had occasion to alter the Settlement Officer's rates. It is in the nature of a concession, and it is difficult to understand how it constitutes a serious irregularity. You state that such notices make "the final orders wear a tentative character." I am to point out that they are tentative only in the sense that if any representations made within two months should appear to Government to warrant such a course, Government would be prepared to revise the rates, but that if Government are not satisfied that the rates are unfair, they then remain fixed. You state that these notices "make it incumbent on Government to dispose of the objections before making the orders final which for want of six months' notice could not come into operation until the next revenue year." The Governor-in-Council knows of no provision of the law or of no administrative orders in regard to any such six months' notice, and he is at a loss to understand to what you refer.

7. I am finally to point out once again that Government have fixed the assessment of this taluka at rates lower than those recommended to them by their officers, that they have done, so in their anxiety to avoid any possibility of hardship accruing to the cultivators, and I am to state that they are not prepared either to suspend or to reconsider the Settlement, or in fact to make further concessions of any kind. If in face of this declaration, the people of Bardoli, either on their own initiative or yielding to the advise of persons from outside, default in payment of the revenue due from them, the Governor-in-Council will have no hesitation in applying the appropriate provisions of the Land Revenue Code, and he will accept no responsibility for the inevitable loss that must befall the defaulter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. W. SMYTH.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

IV.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

From Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Esquire, to J. W. Smyth, Esquire, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:

Sir,—I am thankful to you for your very detailed letter of the 16th instant in reply to mine of the 6th instant. I propose to take up seriatim various points you have raised.

2. I am surprised at your interpretation of the attitude taken up by me on the 12th instant in advising the people of the Bardoli taluka to refuse payment of the assessment. I would invite your attention to the fact that people had come prepared to resolve on Satyagraha even on the 4th instant, and it was at my suggestion that they agreed to defer decision until the 12th. I had clearly stated this in my letter. In the absence of any further reply till that date beyond the formal acknowledgment transferring my urgent letter to the revenue department, I felt that I was entitled to infer that the department had chosen to ignore my letter. It was surely open to you to inform me by wire or otherwise before the 12th instant that I was to expect a detailed reply from you.

On a reference to "Young India" of the 16th instant which contains an authoritative report of the proceedings of the Conference, you will see that I said in my speech that I should not have hesitated to wait if the Government had ordered suspension of the collection operations pending our negotiations. As regards the members of the Legislative Council, I submit that they made it clear at the first meeting that they had exhausted all the reme-

(Continued on next page.)

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LONDON, March 3.

Ameer Ali, Chairman of the London Mosque Fund, interviwed by Reuter said that the Trustees have agreed to depute a representative to act with the Trustees for the fund of five lakhs donated by the Nizam of Hyderabad with a view to cordial co-operation in common object of erecting an absolutely nonsectarian Mosque which has always been the purpose of the London Mosque Fund. The trustees propose that the mosque shall be styled the Nizamia Mosque. Funds hitherto collected are held in the Bank of England on behalf of the trustees Ameer Ali, Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington, Aga Khan, and Sir Mohammed Rafique.—Reuter.

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TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI.

(Continued from previous page.)

dies they could think of and saw no alternative but to advise the agriculturists to approach me. My warning to the agriculturists of the consequences of the action proposed was possibly stronger than that of these gentlemen.

"YOUR DOGMATIC TONE."

3. In replying to the statement made in paragraph 3 of your letter, I shall not emulate your dogmatic tone. I shall invite his Excellency's attention to, among others, a few outstanding facts:

(i) that Gujarat is admittedly the most highly assessed province in the whole of the Presidency.

(ii) that the incidence of the revenue assessment in several talukas of Kaira District during the period of the Settlement which has now expired was regarded by Government themselves to be so heavy that they were obliged to resort to periodical concessions of 16 per cent. on the assessment during the period of the lease in several villages, which ultimately resulted in a fresh revision in respect of two talukas when it was too late.

STEADY DETERIORATION.

(iii) the statistics of the human and cattle wealth of the most important of the Districts of the Presidency reveal a tale of steady deterioration in prosperity. I take my figures from the census and agricultural reports:—

POPULATION.

District	1891	1921
Ahmedabad	9,21,507	8,90,911
Broach	3,41,490	3,07,745
Kaira	8,71,794	7,10,482
Surat	6,49,989	6,74,357

PLOUGH-CATTLE.

District	1885-86	1924-25
Ahmedabad	1,59,390	1,17,925
Broach	67,731	56,995
Kaira	1,57,744	1,04,263
Surat	1,46,520	1,12,603

I admit that the population of the Surat District shows a slight improvement. One wonders whether the enhanced assessment is intended to bring that district in a line with other districts whose resources are being steadily depleted.

(iv) The Government resolution scouts the objection about the growing indebtedness of agriculturists. Non-official enquiry shows that whereas during the period of the preceding Settlement, the debts in the taluka amounted to 32 lakhs, the present indebtedness is in the neighbourhood of a crore.

A CHALLENGE.

4. As regards your statement that the Settlement Officer conducted his enquiry "in accordance with the invariable practice of Settlement work in this Presidency", I maintain on the strength of exhaustive inquiry from the agriculturists that the officer held no consultations worth the name, and relied for his report on records available from the village accountant with the result that he has included in his consideration sales and leases so-called. He claims in his report to have excluded them. I emphatically repudiate the claim and challenge an inquiry in respect of both of his appendices G. and H. His report bears no evidence of his having taken the people into confidence and is mainly based on uncertain data from the Record of Rights and on prices prevailing in abnormal years.

RENT NO BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

5. Your detailed argument in paragraph 5 compels me to canvass it rather exhaustively. You say that "the Governor in Council is unable to ascertain my authority" for the statement that the principle of relying entirely on the statistics of leases and rental values is one adopted by Government for the first time in this Presidency. I would ask you to place before His Excellency the Government publication called "Replies to the Questionnaire issued by the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, Bombay", and invite his attention to the reply given by an experienced revenue officer forwarded by Mr. W. W. Smart, then Collector of Ahmednagar and now Commissioner of the Northern Division: "The tone of the questions seems to me to fix the agricultural assessment in the basis of the rental value alone. If I am correct in my presumption my answer is in the negative. I agree so far that it should be one of the factors which a Settlement Officer has to consider in proposing his maximum rates. 'It was never up to now, I believe, the basis for fixing the assessment.'" Mr. Mardhekar, then Acting Collector of Broach, and having wide experience of Settlement work, said: "Agricultural assessments have never been based entirely on rents in the past." As regards the principle itself, I shall content myself with citing the opinions of four of the revenue officers of the Bombay Presidency. The Officer just quoted says regarding the most unsatisfactory nature of rental value as even one of the factors to be considered; "the class of landlords who live on this rent bears a very low proportion to the cultivating classes. Just look at the census figures of the year 1921 and one will be convinced that the proportion of the landlords who live on income from rent of agricultural land is less than 8 per cent. to the total number of ordinary cultivators. While examining the Record of Rights of this Taluka, I was struck with the high figures of rents appearing therein and so I had the curiosity to find out the causes of such high rates. I came to know that a good deal of lands in villages round Shirpur town have passed into the hands of money-lenders at Shirpur.

MORE OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

They are not cultivated by the latter, but are again leased to persons from whom they are obtained. These persons are very jealous in getting these lands leased to themselves and to no one else. Taking advantage of this sentiment money-lenders are in the habit of enhancing rents at the expiration of each lease." Mr. Smart himself said as follows: "In a ryotwari province only a small percentage of land is rented and out of that small percentage at least half

(Continued on page 12.)

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you will simply be rolling and lolling in health, wealth and prosperity. These seem to be your ancestral heritage as a result, undoubtedly, of the wish of some humble petitioners or applicants who successfully approached one your ancestors for the grant of some posts or rights, etc., with the usual ending "and for this boon I shall ever pray for your (and your descendants?) long life and health, wealth and prosperity"! Wealth, as will be guessed from the previous sentence, has been handed down to you from your benevolent sire; and as you are the exception to the general rule of scatter-brains who scatter away their wealth by counting every day as Christmas Day or Diwali Day, you will be, generally, hale and hearty. So that bespeaks your prosperity also. Now a word about posterity. And that will lead us, first and foremost to matrimony without which there is no maternity and posterity. Thackeray in his domestic ecstasies has said something like this: "A good woman is the loveliest flower that blooms under heaven; that we look with love and wonder upon its silent grace, its pure fragrance, its delicate bloom of beauty!", etc. (This seems to be a fulsome flattery—anyhow I am not going to challenge the statement, now that Thackeray is no more to enter into warfare in cold print.) You are lucky to get such a rare sample visualised by the great English writer and novelist! Lucky dog!—what more you want? The only flaw in the ointment will be in the later stage of your career when some of your grown-up sons and daughters will act as if they were your creditors in your last birth, as a Buddhist monk has so well said.

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BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 5 1928

THE
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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI.

(Continued from Page 11.)

is not rented for an economic rent. Many leases are made to nominal sellers by the purchasers and the rent is "interest" rent. Rent is, therefore, neither wide enough nor sufficiently economic to serve as a basis for assessment." Mr. Mardhekar says in the course of his reply just quoted: "It is not always easy to get the true rents: cash rents are few and far between and produce rents cannot be easily converted into cash rents. Rents vary from field to field and from village to village in respect of land adjusted by by the Survey Departments to be of the same soil classifications. Rents are an index and a guide to the value of lands, but it is not advisable to make them as the sole basis in fixing the agricultural assessment in this Presidency. Rents rise when there is keen demand for land and the pressure of population is heavy; they are low when there is no demand. If rents are alone taken as the basis for enhancements, the tenants are sure to suffer as they cannot follow any other profession and much distress would be caused. I am, therefore, of opinion that rent should be only considerable as a guide and not taken as a basis. "It is on this principle that all revisions up till now have been carried out and I see no reason why there should be any departure in this respect." The instructions to Settlement Officers as now laid down, should be retained." I shall quote only one more opinion, viz., Your own as Collector of Khaira: "The rental value of lands is an insufficient basis for fixing agricultural assessments. Rents are not determined by purely economic causes in this part India at least. Where the population is thick there is competition to take up land; consequently the tenants at times offer more than the land is worth. If it is asked how in such circumstances they can make a living, reply is that their incomes are supplemented in the off-seasons by work as labourers, by plying their bullock carts for hire, and by selling milk, ghee, etc. Rents are also determined to some extent by the condition of the soil, e.g., whether it has been improved by regular manuring and by such facilities, as wells. There are also in places sentimental reasons which keep the cultivators attached to the soil and consequently make the terms of their tenancies difficult of justification on purely economic grounds. It is, therefore, suggested that some other basis than rents would be fairer." In face of these statements I am surprised that you express entire ignorance of the novel procedure adopted by the Settlement Commissioner, evidently anticipating the adoption of rental value as the sole basis of Settlement in future. I submit that a very large majority of the leases in Bardoli Taluka on which the Settlement Commissioner has relied are of the unreliable nature and detailed in the foregoing citations.

6. The modification by the Government of the Settlement Officers' and Settlement Commissioner's recommendations reveal not so much the anxiety of the Government to be fair to the agriculturists, as a reluctant appreciation of the gross injustice of the recommendations based, in the instance on doubtful data and abnormal prices, and in the other on the inequitous principle of rental value. The net increase of 22 per cent. that Government have suggested is a compromise which has no logical basis, and betrays a determination on the part of Government to impose increased taxation on the agriculturists somehow or other.

NO CASE FOR COMPROMISE.

7. I submit that that there is absolutely no case for a compromise in a question like this. Either the Settlement Officer's reports are wholly acceptable or wholly unacceptable. They are not acceptable because they are in the one instance based on uncertain and unreliable data and in the other on a principle which so many Revenue Officers of the Government have admitted to be unreliable and prejudicial to the agriculturists' interests. In the circumstances, I submit, in all humility and with all the earnestness that I can command that there is no escape for Government from the appointment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation into the whole case. You apparently seem unconcerned at the fact that a number of villages which have been placed in a higher group and whose condition is worse than some of the less assessed villages, have been subjected to an increase of up to 66 per cent. I may note in passing that the assessment in villages belonging to Gaekwar's territory and contiguous to those in Valod Peta is 30 per cent of that in the later.

8. The notice I have suggested would seem to be obligatory from a Government Resolution cited at page 399 of the Survey and Settlement Manual. It reads: "If the proposals made by the Settlement Officer are altered by Government, a fresh notification should be issued." As regards the date of introduction, the orders are that "Revenue Settlements should invariably be introduced between the 1st August and the date of the 1st instalment of Land Revenue." (Page 402). As regards the levy of assessment Section 104 of the Land Revenue Code is explicit that "the revised assessment shall be levied only from the next following year." In the present case, Government introduced the Settlement in July, invited objections from the villages, and never passed final orders on those objections. The introduction of the settlement in July thus contravenes an important settlement regulation, and the levy of assessment in the current year in respect of villages from which objections were invited is a serious flaw.

A TAUNT AND A RETORT.

9. I am thankful for the declaration in paragraph 7 of your letter but I am sorry that you should have thought fit to indulge in language that does not become a responsible officer gard me and my co-workers as "persons from outside" in your anger over my giving help to my own people; you have evidently missed the fact the Government which you represent is truly dominated by "persons from outside." Let me assure you that though I claim to belong as much to Bardoli as to any other part of India, I have gone to Bardoli at the instance of its distressed inhabitants to whom it is open any moment to dispense with my services. I wish it were equally easy and equally possible for them to dispense with a rule imposed from without by force of arms and which is daily sapping their vitality.

10. In conclusion I repeat once again my suggestion for the appointment of an impartial tribunal, and if His Excellency is pleased to accept my suggestion, I shall immediately advise the people of the Taluka to pay up the old assessment.

11. I propose, subject to His Excellency's consent, to send the correspondence to the Press.

V.

BOMBAY CASTLE, Feb. 27.

From J. W. Smyth, Esquire, I.C.S., To Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Esquire.

Sir.—I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

2. In paragraph 3 of your letter you invite His Excellency's attention to certain facts. The first is that Gujarat is admittedly the most highly assessed province in the whole of the Presidency. Whatever may be the case in regard to this general proposition, Government are unable to admit that the Bardoli Taluka is at present highly assessed. The incidence of assessment upon the rent is not above 35 per cent. It is approximately the same in the Baglan Taluka of Nasik District, and is higher in certain talukas. This is an interpretation of height in the terms of "proportion of rental values." But if height is used in the sense of the number of rupees per acre, then Bardoli is assessed lower than Chorasi and several other talukas.

You next make an allusion to the incidence of assessment in Kaira District. Government are unable to see the connection between the circumstances of Kaira District and those of Bardoli Taluka, which is in a different district not even adjacent to the former.

"PERVERSE MISREPRESENTATION."

In regard to your third point, you admit that the population of Surat district has increased. The Settlement report shows that not only the human, but also the cattle population, of Bardoli taluka has increased in the course of the current settlement. The Governor in Council, therefore, fails to see what object you had in view in quoting the comparative statistics of other districts of Gujarat, unless it was to give yourself an opening for the insinuation, which you then proceed to make, that "the enhanced assessment is intended to bring that district in a line with other districts whose resources are being steadily depleted." The Governor in Council cannot recollect any more perverse misrepresentation of the motives and actions of Government ever having been made by a public man.

Your fourth point refers to the growing indebtedness of the agriculturists. The Governor in Council accepts neither the old figure nor the new ones. The simple fact is that the public of Bardoli is not bankrupt nor in any way approaching to that condition. The population has increased, and none of the symptoms of bankruptcy is present.

WORK OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

3. In paragraph 4 of your letter you repudiate the claim of Government that the Settlement Officer did his work properly and you add that his report is 'mainly based on uncertain data from the Record of Rights and on prices prevailing in abnormal years'. Why the data furnished by the Record of Rights, which records the actual transactions entered into by the landholders should be held to be uncertain is not stated, and Government do not admit that they are. The argument that the figures of reports are based upon prices prevailing in abnormal years was fully dealt with in the Government Resolution sanctioning the Chorasi settlement. The argument of those opposed to the settlement would appear to be that all the conditions that have subsisted through out the world since August, 1914 are abnormal and transitory, and that there must necessarily be an early and complete reversion to the conditions prevailing before that date. Government are unable to accept a view, which leaves entirely out of consideration the lasting effects of a world-wide war and which although nearly ten years have elapsed since the conclusions of that war, still has no warrant in actual facts.

"NO STATISTICS UPTO RECENT TIMES."

4. You next deal with the question, of leases and rental values, and quote the opinions of certain officials as though they were authoritative pronouncements of Government. The point which those officers appear not to have sufficiently appreciated is that upto comparatively recent times there was no body of statistics available by means of which a settlement could be made with any real pretensions to accuracy. Such a body of statistics is now available in the Record of Rights and has been systematically employed for some years, as a perusal of the settlements recently sanctioned by Government will show. The policy of Government has been authoritatively laid down in the speech of the Honourable the Revenue Member in the Legislative Council on March 17th, 1927, to which I am to invite your attention, and I am to say that the Governor-in-Council adheres entirely to the declaration therein made.

"MOTIVES MISREPRESENTED."

5. Paragraph 6 of your letter entirely misrepresents the motives of Government in modifying the rates recommended to them and is scarcely less open to objection than the statement which has dealt with in paragraph 2 above.

6. The copy of the Survey and Settlement Manual, from which you have made a quotation in paragraph 8 of your letter, is apparently not up to date, since the following addition was made subsequently to the original issue of that work after the word "issued", namely, "inviting further objections as stated above: the rates approved by Government being held as provisional, and subject to reconsideration after objections are received. "You will therefore observe that the explanation given in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 7259-B|24-3188 of the 16th instant in regard to those villages whose rates have been enhanced is correct. You then quoted the order contained in Government resolution No. 1447 of 27th February, 1901, that settlements should be introduced between August 1st and the date of the first instalment of land revenue. I am to point out that this practice has now given place to the more convenient and rational method of waiting till after the instalments of the year of introduction have been collected and then making the introduction. Details of this kind are, subject to the provisions of law, regulated by Executive orders, which Government are at liberty to vary as they think fit. There is no irregularity in the procedure which has been adopted in the introduction of this settlement.

IGATPURI CONCESSIONS.

7. I am now to invite your attention to a point not raised in your letter but mentined in an article in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 23rd February, 1928. It is to the effect that Government might attempt to 'placate the people by holding out to them concessions known as the Igatpuri concession.' It is added that Government 'had rejected with contempt the idea of Igatpuri concessions, but were now willing to offer them as they find that the people of Bardoli 'really mean business.' The writer of the article appears to be unaware that the so called Igatpuri concessions have been in force since 1885, that they are applicable to the Deccan, Gujarat and Southern Maratha districts, and that they are granted automatically. Government do not, when a new settlement is being introduced, formally consider whether these should or should not be granted. Provided that the conditions prescribed are fulfilled, they are granted as a matter of course. It is therefore not the case that Government first rejected the idea of granting the Igatpuri concessions in Bardoli Taluka, and then decided to yield to pressure and to grant them; in this taluka, as in every other taluka, they will be granted wherever applicable, Government hope that you will make this presentation of the matter clear to your supporters.

8. Paragraph 9 of your letter would suggest that the letter No. 7259-B|24-3488 of 16th February, 1928, which is signed by me was written by a Secretary to Government on his own responsibility and represented his own views only. I am to make it clear that the letter, like this one, represents the considered views of his Excellency the Governor in Council and is to be taken as doing so.

9. I am to state that the Governor-in-Council is not prepared to accept the suggestions contained in paragraph 10 of your letter, and further that he has not the least objection to the whole correspondence being published in the Press.

I am lastly to observe that the position taken up by Government has now been fully placed before you, and to request that if you have any further communication to make on the subject of this settlement you will address it to the Collector of the district.

POPES, PARENTS AND PEDAGOGUES.

PROBLEM OF CHILDREN.

BERNARD SHAW ON PARENTAL LIMITS

EXPERIMENT WITH LIFE FORCE

In the following article from "John O' London's Weekly," George Bernard Shaw gives a lucid exposition of the problem of parents and children.

WHAT IS A CHILD?

An experiment. A fresh attempt to produce the just man made perfect: that is, to make humanity divine. And you will vitiate the experiment if you make the slightest attempt to abort it into some fancy figure of your own: for example, your notion of a good man or a womanly woman. If you treat it as a little wild beast to be tamed, or as a pet to be played with, or even as a means to save you trouble and to make money for you (and these are our commonest ways), it may fight its way through in spite of you and save its soul alive; for all its instincts will resist you, and possibly be strengthened in the resistance; but if you begin with its own holiest aspirations, and suborn them for your own purposes, then there is hardly any limit to the mischief you may do. Swear at a child, throw your boots at it, send it flying from the room with a cuff or a kick; and the experience will be as instructive to the child as a difficulty with a short-tempered dog or a bull. Francis Place tells us that his father always struck a child when he found one within his reach. The effect on the young Places seems to have been simply to make them keep out of their father's way, which was no doubt what he desired, as far as he desired anything at all. Francis records the habit without bitterness, having reason to thank his stars that his father respected the inside of his head whilst cuffing the outside of it; and this made it easy for Francis to do yeoman's service for his country as that rare and admirable thing, a Free-thinker: the only sort of thinker, I may remark, whose thoughts, and consequently whose religious convictions, command any respect.

Now Mr. Place, senior, would be described by many as a bad father; and I do not contend that he was a conspicuously good one. But as compared with the conventional good father who deliberately imposes himself on his son as a god; who takes advantage of childish credulity and parent worship to persuade his son that what he approves of is right and what he disapproves of is wrong; who imposes a corresponding conduct on the child by a system of prohibitions and penalties, rewards and eulogies, for which he claims divine sanction: compared to this sort of abortionist and monster-maker, I say, Place appears almost as a Providence. Not that it is possible to live with children any more than with grown-up people without imposing rules of conduct upon them. There is a point at which every person with human nerves has to say to a child, "Stop that noise." But suppose the child asks why! There are various answers in use. The simplest: "Because it irritates me," may fail; for it may strike the child as being rather amusing to irritate you; also the child, having comparatively no nerves, may be unable to conceive your meaning vividly enough. In any case, it may want to make a noise more than to spare your feelings. You may therefore have to explain that the effect of the irritation will be that you will do something unpleasant if the noise continues. The something unpleasant may be only a look of suffering to arouse the child's affectionate sympathy (if it has any), or it may run to forcible expulsion from the room with plenty of unnecessary violence; but the principle is the same: there are no false pretences involved: the child learns in a straightforward way that it does not pay to be inconsiderate. Also, perhaps the Mamma, who made the child learn the Sermon on the Mount, is not really a Christian.

THE SIN OF NADAB AND ABIHU.

But there is another sort of answer in wide use which is neither straightforward, instructive, nor harmless. In its simplest form it substitutes for "Stop that noise," "Don't be naughty," which means that the child, instead of annoying you by a perfectly healthy and natural infantile procedure, is offending God. This is a blasphemous lie; and the fact that it is on the lips of every nurserymaid does not excuse it in the least. Dickens tells us of a nnurserymaid who elaborated it into "If you do that, angels won't never love you." I remember a servant who who used to tell me that if I were not good, by which she meant if I did not behave with a single eye to her personal convenience, the cock would come down the chimney. Less imaginative but equally dishonest people told me I should go to hell if I did not make myself agreeable to them. Bodily violence, provided it be the hasty expression of, normal provoked resentment and not vicious cruelty, cannot harm the child as this sort of pious fraud harms it. There is a legal limit to physical cruelty; and there are also human limits to it. There is an active Society which brings to book a good many parents who starve and torture and overwork their children, and intimidates a good many more. When parents of this type are caught, they are treated as criminals; and not infrequently the police have some trouble to save them from being lynched. The people against whom children are wholly unprotected are those who devote themselve sto the very mischievous and cruel sort of abortion which is called bringing up a child in the way it should go. Now nobody knows the way a child should go. All the ways discovered so far lead to the horrors of our existing civilizations, described quite justifiable by Ruskin as heaps of agonizing human maggots, struggling with one another for scraps of food. Pious fraud is an attempt to pervert that precious and sacred thing, the child's conscience, into an instrument of our own convennience, and to use that wonderful and terrible power called Shame to grind our own axe. It is the sin of stealing fire from the altar: a sin so impudently practised by popes, parents, and pedagogues, that one can hardly expect the nurstrymaids to see any harm in stealing a few cinders when they are worrited.

Into the blackest depths of this violation of children's souls one can hardly bear to look; for here we find pious fraud masking the violation of the body by obscene cruelty. Any parent or school teacher who takes a secret and abominable delight in torture is allowed to lay traps into which every child must fall, and then beat it to his or her heart's content. A late admiral once wrote to me and said with an obvious conviction that he was most reasonable and high-minded, that the only thing he beat his children for was failure in perfect obedience and perfect truthfulness. On these attributes, he said, he must insist. As one of them is not a virtue at all, and the other is the attribute of a god, one can imagine what the lives of this sea-dog's children would have been if it had been possible for him to live down to his monstrous and foolish pretensions. And yet he might have written his letter to "The Times" (he very nearly did, by the way) without incurring any danger of being removed to an asylum, or even losing his reputation for taking a very proper view of his parental duties. And at least it was not a trivial view, nor an ill-meant one. It was much more respectable than the general consensus of opinion that if a teacher can devise a question a child cannot answer, or overhear it calling omega omeega, he or she may beat the child viciously. Only, the cruelty must be whitewashed by a moral excuse and a pretence of reluctance. It must be for the child's good. The assailant must say "This hurts me more than it hurts you." There must be hypocrisy as well as cruelty. The injury to the child would be far less if the voluptuary said frankly, "I beat you because I like beating you; and I shall do it whenever I can contrive an excuse for it." But to represent this detestable lust to the child as Divine wrath, and the cruelty as the beneficient act of God, which is exactly what all our floggers do is to add to the torture of the body out of which the flogger gets some pleasure, the maiming and blinding of the child's soul, which can bring nothing but horror to anyone.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MONSTERS.

This industry is by no means peculiar to China. The Chinese (they say) make physical monsters. We revile them for it and proceed to make moral monsters of our own children. The most excusable parents are those who try to correct their own faults in their offspring. The parent who says to his child: "I am one of the successes of the Almighty: therefore imitate me in every particular or I will have the skin off your back" (a quite common attitude) is a much more absurd figure than the man who, with a pipe in his mouth, thrashes his boy for smoking. If you must hold yourself up to your children as an object lesson (which is not at all necessary), hold yourself up as a warning and not as an example. But you had much better let the child's character alone. If you once allow yourself to regard a child as so much material for you to manufacture into any shape that happens to suit your fancy you are defeating the experiment of the Life Force. You are assuming that the child does not know its own business, and that you do. In this you are sure to be wrong: the child feels the drive of the Life Force (often called the Will of God); and you cannot feel it for him. Handel's parents no doubt thought they knew better than their child when they tried to prevent his becoming a musician. They would have been equally wrong and equally unsuccessful if they had tried to prevent the child becoming a great rascal had its genius lain in that direction. Handel would have been Handel, and Napoleon and Peter of Russia 'themselves' in spite of all the parents in creation, because as often happens, they were stronger than their parents. But this does not happen always. Most children can be, and many are, hopelessly warped and wasted by parents who are ignorant and silly enough to suppose that they know what a human being ought to be, and who stick at nothing in their determination to force their children into convinced atheists. It has a right to its own bent. It has a right to be a Plymouth Brother though its parents be convinced at heists. It has a right to dislike its mother or father or sister or brother or uncle or aunt if they are antipathetic to it. It has a right to find its own way, whether that way seems wise or foolish to others, exactly as an adult has. It has a right to privacy as to its own doings and its own affairs as much as if it were its own father.

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